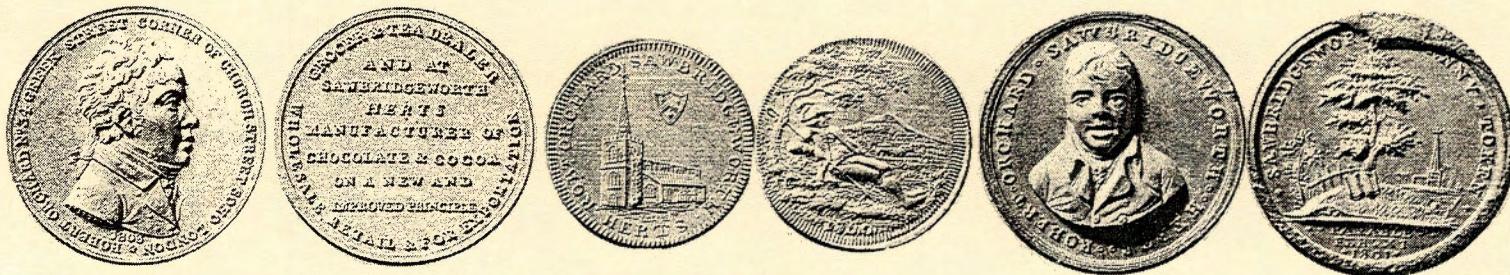


THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB.



MIDDLESEX D&H #38

HERTFORDSHIRE D&H #3

HERTFORDSHIRE D&H #1

SOME OF ROBERT ORCHARD'S TOKENS. NOW, HIS VISAGE IS WORLD RENOWNED!
(THE ILLUSTRATIONS ABOVE ARE FROM DALTON & HAMER'S PLATES, 1911 & 1912).

VOLUME III NUMBER 3

SEPTEMBER 15, 1998

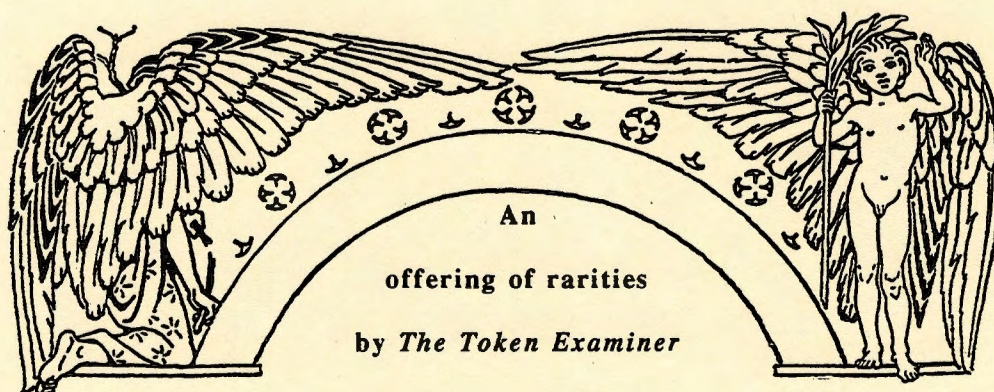
CONSECUTIVE ISSUE #9

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"Destined For the Collector's Cabinet"



Cambridgeshire 8 - White Metal Trial; Only 3 Struck. Uncirculated, a few tiny spots of tin pest on obverse, very thick flan. Ex T.A. Jan (Lot 20) - Noble (Lot 40) **\$1495**

Middlesex 38 - Only 18 Struck. Nice Uncirculated, tiny flan flaw on cheek. The second finest we've seen. The last private token of the "Conder" series. An opportunity to get a high-relief Robert Orchard penny for a lot less than \$42,000. **\$995**

Middlesex 209 - White Metal. RRR. VF/EF, latest state seen, obverse rim cuds at 2:00 & 5:30. D & H plate piece. Noble specimen, "nearly fine," fetched \$350. **\$595**

Staffordshire 2 - Only 72 Struck. Choice Red & Brown Uncirculated, proof-like obverse. Superior to the Noble specimen. **\$750**

Staffordshire 9 - Silver; Only 6 Struck. Choice Uncirculated, light steel toning. The Noble specimen, marginally better, sold for \$3800. **\$2995**

Suffolk 9 - Silver; Only 6 Struck. Choice P-L Uncirculated, gorgeous blue and lavender toning. This variety in silver absent from the Noble collection. **\$2795**

Warwickshire 33 - Silver. Proof. This variety in silver also not in "Noble." **\$695**

Warwickshire 41 - Silver; Only 6 Struck. Choice Uncirculated, golden toning around the periphery, proof-like obverse and frosty reverse. Finer surfaces, more brilliant lustre than the Noble specimen which brought \$2500. **\$2795**

Warwickshire 44 - Only 18 Struck. Choice Bronzed Proof, but for a nasty reverse spot above the word "pen." The "pickled and porous" Noble specimen sold for \$715. **\$695**

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INTRODUCTION

"The eye-popping Conder tokens displayed by Jerry and Sharon Bobbe were on their own worth the 2,500 - mile trip to Portland to see!", said Q. David Bowers in his August 31st, 1998 Coin World column, "The Joys of Collecting". He is correct, the Bobbe's display was a sight to behold, especially for the many CTCC members who were able to attend the ANA Convention this year. Everyone, familiar (or not) with the series, was able to enjoy their display. I have this strong feeling that their efforts have made a very special contribution toward creating further interest in our hobby, both for those collectors who know very little or nothing about "Conder" tokens, as well as for those of us who are quite familiar with the series. "Hats off!" to Jerry and Sharon for their hard work!

For me, the ANA Convention was great! I was pleased to meet many of our members (in person) for the first time, and sign up a number of new ones at the convention. Our first annual meeting went very well, and was attended by the following members:

David Showers #151, Davis, CA
Phil Flanagan #9, Coupeville, WA
Dick Bartlett #104 (& Mrs. Bartlett), Denver, CO
Jon Warshawsky #241, San Diego, CA
Jim Urbaniak # 302, Portland, OR
Harry Salyards #13 (& Phyllis), Hastings, NE
Jim Wahl #11, Bloomington, MN
Bill Wahl #12, St. Anthony, MN
Dane Nielsen #248, Ventura, CA
Remy Bourne #8, Minneapolis, MN
Stuart Segan (Coin World), Sidney, OH
Lee Quast #222, Minneapolis, MN
Pete Smith #16, Minneapolis, MN
Paul Bosco #102, New York, NY
Howard Wheeler #291, Saratoga, CA
Dan Sorkowitz #86, Neptune, NJ
Dr. R. G. Doty #15, Washington, DC
Andrea Zollweg #292, Boise, ID
Allen Bennett #57, San Antonio, TX
Scott Loos #154, Spokane, WA
Eric Holcomb #32, Kent, WA
John Weibel #26, New York, NY
Jerry Bobbe #4, Portland, OR
Larry Gaye #55, Portland, OR
Bill McKivor #3, Seattle, WA
Doug McHenry #157, San Diego, CA
Patricia Husak #284 (& Walter), Los Angeles, CA
Arvid Frank #40 (& William), Santa Rosa, CA
Sharon Bobbe #5, Portland, OR
Cliff Fellage #165, Farmington, CT
Joel Spingarn #2, Georgetown, CT

These are all who signed in at the meeting, pray I didn't miss anyone (save for myself). In addition to these members who were able to attend the meeting, I was proud to meet many others at the convention, including: Myron Xenos #74, Antony Wilson #77, Tom Stepanski #287, and Patrick Deane #295; I saw Tom Reynolds #112, Chris McCawley #203, Bill Noyes #253, & many others. We signed up eight (8) new members at the convention (see the locus report). Jules Reiver #118 was sitting next to me at Jerry & Sharon Bobbe's table, and I didn't know who he was until Jerry introduced us. Jules and I have corresponded and talked on the phone a number of times over the past 2½ years, and it was my honour to finally meet him in person (our senior member, a W.W.II hero, and one of the most respected numismatists in the world). We talked for quite a while about our mutual interests, after which I walked away from him in awe - humbly noting my own unimportance and pondering what little I have personally experienced or accomplished, in comparison, during my lifetime.

The Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, the Club's Financial Report, the Librarian's Report, and the Locus Report are all published herein for the entire membership to read. I would be pleased to hear from you if you have any comments with respect to any of these reports.

Jim Noble's sale is now a significant chapter in the history of 18th Century British Provincial Token Coinage, the "Conder" token series. Jerry Bobbe gave a brief account of the auction, at the Annual Meeting. Allan Davisson has expended a great amount of his time writing a wonderful narrative of his experiences with respect to this event, from beginning to end. He tells you that he "rashly" made a promise to me to write it, he has kept his word, and I am extremely grateful to him for sharing all of his experiences with us. He has, of course, done it in his extremely distinguished style, and I am certain that you will enjoy reading it as much as I have. Thanks Allan! Phil Flanagan has spent a lot of his spare time assembling his study of the sources of Jim Noble's tokens. Phil has even gone so far as to develop an extremely interesting chart for us to study. A great amount of effort went into his study, and I appreciate very much his sharing it with us! Jim Noble has himself written an article for this edition of the journal, giving us his personal view of the auction. I cannot say enough good things about this fine gentleman.

The catalogue of his collection is the epitome of all that have been done to date with respect to "Conder" tokens, and if you do not have a copy you do not know what you are missing! This definitive reference work will be a catalogue alluded to by collectors for many years to come. I have said this before, the notion that he catalogued his collection and made it available to the general public (instead of selling it privately) has done a great service to those of us who collect and cherish this wonderful series (and the hobby in general).

Jim also did something else at the sale, a very thoughtful gesture, he bought a special piece and donated it to the club! Part of lot #1989, it is a 1787 Shilling, with a shaved reverse, and engraved with a shield within a wreath, "James/Notcutt/Conder/born Sept 1st 1790". This coin commemorated the birth of James Conder's son. Allan Davisson brought it back and sent it to me. I brought it to the ANA Convention, displayed it at the club table, and then gave it over to Sharon Bobbe to photograph for inclusion in the next edition of the journal. A rather nice thing for Jim to do, wouldn't you agree? I am proud that he is our colleague, and fellow member. Thanks for everything Jim!

This journal could be called the "Special ANA Convention - Noble Auction Edition", but these topics are not all that it speaks to. Dr. Doty and David Brooke have once again made their interesting and scholarly contributions for our enlightenment. Colin Hawker has favoured us with two articles for this issue, both addressing previously published articles. Mr. Hawker presents word pictures in a splendidly rich, technically correct, and inimitable style. No one blends literary criticism with humor and fact in the way that Mr. Hawker does. I almost felt as though I was sitting in the cold with Matthew Boulton as he wrote to his son, when I read Mr. Hawker's article, "Leeds Token - A Reflection". You'll see what I mean! Cliff Fellage has sent a wonderful collage of photographs, taken during various moments at the ANA Convention. I remember all of these moments well.

I find myself in a unique position as I assemble this edition of the journal. For the first time, I have more articles than are necessary to give you 50+ pages of news, information, articles, and advertisements to read. I have chosen to publish topics which are most timely for this issue, and "sand bag" the rest for the December 15th issue. If you do not see your article in this edition, please do not think badly of me, be happy for me as for the first time I am without concern for the next issue. I have a small backlog of fine articles! I have looked for a "happy face" on my keyboard of characters, but I can't seem to find one. Your articles & ads are the key ♡ (I was able to find a key) to the on going success of our organization, please keep them coming! Until next time, please remember what this is all about: ¹ Collecting the tokens we individually like, ² Learning about these tokens together, ³ Sharing information with each other, and ⁴ Having FUN doing these things together!

Wayne Anderson, President & Editor

Tokens, Tokens, Tokens--

(Or: "How I spent my summer")

Some recollections on a trip to Australia

Allan Davisson

The W. J. Noble Token Sale deserves all the superlatives--largest, best, most fascinating, farthest-away-from-the-beaten-numismatic track. And a few other descriptors apply as well--most unusual auctioneer, most friendly staff I have encountered (though CNG in the US runs a close second), best dealer massaging (more on this later)....

Though I was there for two weeks in late June and early July, the sale has filled my summer and looks to keep me busy well into the fall. Jerry and Sharon Bobbe and Richard Gladdle and I all begin our conversations with each other with some exclamation of all the work. Fascinating, intriguing, exciting, exasperating work--and something we are all enjoying. Among us, we bought about two thirds of this largest-ever sale of British tokens. We all recognized that it was "now-or-never" for many of these pieces.

The collection was formed by Jim Noble over almost four decades of collecting effort by an enthusiastic collector with an eye for the material that impressed C. Wilson Peck (author of the BMC catalog and standard reference on English copper, tin and bronze coins). I first became interested in the token series in the early 1970's, long after Jim had begun. I can recall tokens as a fascinating minor sideline where a few dollars would buy some great material. Though my memory is a bit dim, I can remember Paramount offering 20 uncirculated Conder tokens for \$60 or so. When I got my package, there were 30 tokens in it, red and brown rather than full red, and an explanatory note commenting that the extras were to compensate for the fact that they were out of strict BU pieces.

Those were the days when Jim was building his collection. The stories of the great sales he participated in are partly told in his great catalog. And that catalog included the material from all these years.



Jim Noble, before and after the sale

By now, we all know the final statistics: the 18th century section of the sale brought in Australian\$935,000, including buyer's commissions. Estimates for this part of the sale totalled a bit over a half-million Australian dollars. The Sawbridgeworth penny established an all time record for a copper token selling for the equivalent of over US\$40,000. Jerry and Sharon Bobbe are now the owners and curators of the finest collection in the world. Their display at ANA inspired David Bowers to comment--in a widely quoted observation--that their display was the finest he had ever seen.

But enough--this is supposed to be an account of the sale and the surrounding activities.

Getting ticketed was one of the hardest parts of the trip. Minneapolis is not Los Angeles and the 80% dominant carrier, Northwest, no longer has service to Australia. It took several lengthy conversations, a couple of months of efforts, and a huge number of frequent flyer miles but I finally had tickets that would not put me any deeper into debt than purchases from the Noble sale. Basically, it took over 40 hours of elapsed time and over 20 hours of flying time to get from Minneapolis to Melbourne. Australians shrug at all this--for them, any trip outside the country involves such time commitments.

I left on one of those rare Minnesota-perfect days--cool, clear, fresh after a period of humid showery days (if you want good weather, send me on a trip!) Off to Melbourne in the winter....

L.A. at 12:30 A.M. At 1:30 A.M. my luggage finally arrived at the carousel. We were a plane-load of weary people, too tired to grouch, waiting and waiting. It wasn't "Minnesota nice;" it was 3:30 A.M. body time. At least there was little traffic on the San Diego Freeway as I drove to my brother's house 30 miles away. I had a 22 hour layover waiting for my Australia flight.

This was a day to relax. He trounced me at ping pong (it wasn't always thus). And I made efforts to explain to him and his wife why these little round pieces of copper minted privately were so exciting. They were interested and careful listeners but I had that experience that many of us have--I started to launch into far more detail than was reasonable.

Oh well--I would soon be in the company of others who share this obscure enthusiasm.

To the airport in the evening and ready for 16 hours on the plane... Check-in was easy at the Air New Zealand desk. By the time the 747 pushed back, my earlier thoughts of sleep were giving way to the buzz in the cabin, the gadgets on the video screen and the food and drink being offered as if it were dinner time rather than midnight. A seatmate who had not been back home in

Australia for 5 months talked about his travels around the world and the magnitude of my first trip south of the Equator seemed less significant.

Bits of movie, snatches of sleep, fascination with the flight monitor showing places like Fiji and a stroll or two around the plane to keep blood circulating and we were in a holding pattern for Sydney. The Sydney airport is relatively small and locked in by the city around. Not only can it not expand, there is a curfew until 6:00 A.M. on landing. The major international carriers tend to arrive early in the morning after all-night-flights, and the airport is crowded.

Australia does not make it particularly easy to get in. US citizens need a visa arranged beforehand. My travel agent handled that but he could not do anything about the long line snaking around the customs reception lounge and the long wait to go through passport control.

After getting out of the international terminal, passengers get on a bus to the domestic terminal that drives on roads marked around the runways and the docking areas. We went past a line-up of 747s—Qantas, United, Air New Zealand, JAL, Singapore Air...I lost track of all the airlines but it was a fascinating array of these huge old airplanes.

Getting on the transit bus had its own element of excitement. There was a delay at the check-point for the bus. England and Argentina were in a shoot-out in their world cup match and both travellers and staff were focussed on the television monitor. I found myself as interested as everyone else in the outcome of this man-on-man, kicker-versus-goal keeper climax to a long and hard fought game. (Argentina won.)

Sydney to Melbourne required separate purchased tickets. But in under an hour-and-a-half I was in Melbourne. This is a relaxed and human scale airport. A local guidebook says this airport was voted, in a poll of 50,000 travellers, the best airport in Australia and the 3rd best in the world.

I needed some cash to pay for a cab. My first stop was at a cash machine but my card did not work for reasons that I never did understand. It did work later in downtown Melbourne. No problem, I thought, I have several Australian \$200 gold pieces (melt is way below face value) so I will just get change for one somewhere. After all, they are legal tender. I tried and fascinated some clerks but I was unable to get anyone to give me change for the piece. Fortunately I had a few traveller's checks—something I hardly use anymore with the advent of cash machines. That got me enough for a cab ride to the hotel. I doubted that a cab driver would have been impressed with a \$200 gold coin either.

The cab driver had to check his map two or three times to locate the hotel but locate it he did and the fare was just under the Australian\$30 I was told to expect. I signed my name in a registry book a few lines below Jerry and Sharon Bobbe's registration. It was a good start—a small, friendly hotel a short walk across a beautiful park away from the downtown Melbourne area. The manager invited me to have a cup of coffee while he explained the surrounding area and the cultural richness of Melbourne. I had some idea of all these—I am an avid reader of guidebooks. But his perspective and the map he gave me were key to my enjoyment of the area for the next two weeks.

Melbourne is a great city, small enough to see and large enough to be fascinating. I want to go back and take my family.



The call of the token sale beckoned and I was soon off across Fitzroy Gardens. Winter in Melbourne is hardly like winter in Minnesota. The park was a tableaux of rich greens with massive trees, carefully tended gardens, little perches for possums. I looked wistfully at all the joggers (runners) in the park as I limped along with a knee that I had injured running a couple of weeks earlier.

Collins Street and the offices on the seventh floor of Noble Numismatics were my destination. I arrived shortly after mid-day. There they were, a table full of boxes of token lots—a week's work for me to view. Jim had begun cataloging in April but now it was ready for sale. Jim had an interleaved, hardbound catalog ready for me. I went to the far end of the room to the seat nearest a window and began with lot 1.

For the first day, I was the only person in the room viewing. Jerry and Sharon were in a separate office where they could view together and discuss the lots. This was Wednesday and the sale was only six days away. Jill Pearson, manager of the Melbourne office, was gracious, helpful and remarkably patient with all of us.

I made it through 100 lots that afternoon. One hundred lots in about five hours. My notes were terrific—detailed, items checked against my own copy of Dalton and Hamer, grading carefully evaluated. At this rate I would need a hundred hours to get through this sale alone. There was another catalog of 4400 lots that included some great things as well—books including a nice original set of Dalton and Hamer, British coins including a superb shilling of Charles II with a pedigree that goes back to the famous 19th century collection formed by Montague, and a fair number of decent ancient coins.

Jerry and Sharon reckoned that they put in a total of 140 hours viewing the sale. My total would be halved (I deeply regretted that Marnie was not with me) and I was two days behind them. Jerry and Sharon also benefitted from the adjustments and massages given them by Linda Jewell, a fourth year chiropractic student, daughter of one of the Noble staff and a temporary helper for the period of the sale.



Jerry and Sharon Bobbe

I was exhausted by closing time at 5. Jim kindly invited me to an early dinner at the flat where he and his family were staying. It was only three blocks or so from my hotel. So, after a quick ride with Anky, Jim's wife, Jim and I settled in the living room of the flat to talk about tokens while his delightful son Bryce (3 1/2 years old) played nearby. There was a brief interruption to our conversation while Jim helped prepare Channelle, their 11 month old, for bed. Anky, with minimal facilities, prepared a great meal (she owned and ran a restaurant before she and Jim were married).



Anky Noble

I could no longer stay awake. A short walk to the small hotel and so to bed.

I slept for four hours and was wide awake. It was 2:30 A.M. in Melbourne but my body thought it was 5:30 P.M. It turned out to be a great time to transcribe notes from my files into my sale catalog and to begin making notes for this article I had rashly promised Wayne Anderson I would write.

I had some heavy bidding responsibilities. I did not actively seek commissions but I had asked for "wish lists." I had the interests of over a dozen people to factor in to my bidding and faxes back and forth to my office in Minnesota with information forwarded to people and then returned were a major part of my evening activities before the sale.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—the days were all the same. I arrived at the offices at 9:00 A.M. just as they opened, took my seat by the window, and viewed and viewed and viewed. Richard Gladdle arrived from London on Thursday and Steve Hill from Spink arrived on Friday.

Friday evening the Australian-American Association held a special reception to celebrate the U.S. 4th of July. This was my main non-token activity for the week. Two young-and-coming Australian politicians had just returned from a month in the U.S. where they had viewed government at work in California and Washington. Time and discretion prevent me from a full report of their view of American politics from the perspectives formed by their travels and study.

Jim's collection was recorded in his own copy of Dalton and Hamer. Over the years he had marked off items as he acquired them but he had left most of them in their original holders, not opening them until he wrote the sale. This meant that each piece had to be viewed carefully. We all found afterward that substantial amounts of cleaning were required to remove the PVC film that covered many of the pieces. Jerry, Sharon, Richard and I have all had some very pleasant surprises but there have also been surprises in the other direction.

All the pieces in the sale had to be viewed through vinyl. The lots were attached to large cards with the lot number written on the upper right corner. Any tags or minor ephemera that accompanied the pieces were also attached to the cards in vinyl pockets. Turning the pieces in the light and moving them in the plastic to see them more clearly took time and concentration. If someone was particularly keen on seeing a piece outside the plastic, one of the staff was happy to remove it but that consumed even more time.

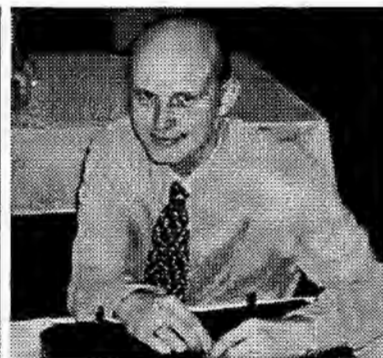
A big question I had was about the grading. I was delighted to find that Jim was generally conservative in his grading as well as conservative in his estimates. I looked at everything and noted limits on most. There were very few that I felt I did not want at all. Deciding how much to bid was not easy. What are these really worth? Price histories on rare tokens are sketchy at best and non-existent for many. I ended up noting what I thought was a reasonable wholesale price—generally levels well beyond the estimates—and then adding a plus rating to pieces I particularly liked.

I have also, after taking many years to learn the lesson, come to believe that paying strong prices for uncommonly choice and important material is the only way I can ever expect to handle these pieces. Items I passed on in early years because of price seem inexpensive now. Sure, there are limits, but I have not yet had an exceptional piece for which I paid a strong price that has not sold. It helps that I have a great enthusiasm for this series—if something really special does not sell, it will be a pleasure to own for a while.

Many specialist dealers are simply collectors with a very short time frame.



The Londoners: Richard Gladdle



Steve Hill

The silver pieces were beautiful though many had the fine hairlines so common with those issues. Some common pieces, like the Essex 34 issue, exhibited the best strike I have ever seen. Some uncommon pieces, like the cover coin, were pieces I had never seen before. The Sawbridgeworth piece was in its own separate box and brought out to view by request. Jerry had been very concerned that the piece not be packaged in a way that would subject it to risk. I spent several minutes looking at it. I had seen a worn and damaged example but never this piece, the token I consider to be the key in the series. I have held an encapsulated 1804 dollar but that did not seem nearly as exciting to me as this marvelous token. Several pieces in the sale were previously unlisted in D&H and I found myself making notes about this to be published later. I suspect that I missed several new varieties that Jim missed as well. I have found some new and unnoted varieties in lots that I bought.

It was after a night's sleep and some careful thought that I finally decided that handling the Sawbridgeworth token was potentially a once-in-a-lifetime experience. I had no idea who would eventually buy it but I decided that I would like to own it for a while. I thought about the prices of coins in other areas we handle and set a limit for myself. There is no catalog value for such decisions—just judgment based on many years of handling many thousand pieces. I had some days to think about this before the actual sale but I do not recall any doubt about my decision once it was made. As it turned out, someone else had made an even stronger decision.

Paul and Bente Withers had asked me to make some notes on 19th century pieces. They are due to publish their great new work on 19th century tokens by the end of the year and Jim's collection had some pieces that were worth noting. This proved to be a bit tricky because in addition to discussion of the design and edges, they wanted weights to the hundredth of a gram (impossible, the scale at the office only went to tenths of a gram), die axes, diameters to a tenth of a millimeter (impossible, I did not have a calipers that precise) and photographs (also impossible because the lots were scanned). I did get enough information that Paul told me later it was enough. (I think he was being kind—Bente and he are very precise about their work.)



Richard at the ready in the auction room

I noted in my catalog that viewing was exhausting, exciting and exacting. By Monday afternoon, the day before the sale, I had seen everything I thought might be of interest. It seemed time to take a break. Melbourne boasts the world's largest IMAX screen so I went to see the amazing film about Mt. Everest.

Sleep came and went quickly for the day of the sale. I was awake very early, a bit tense wondering how the sale would unfold but as ready as I could reasonably be with the time I had. It was a bright, crisp day and the sale room was a short walk across a corner of the park.

Jerry and Sharon were having breakfast as I went down. We talked briefly but noncommittally about the sale. We walked over to the Dallas Brooks Centre arriving nearly an hour early. I found a table at the back of the room, a location that would allow me to see what was happening during the bidding. Jerry and Sharon sat near the back on the other side of the room. Richard Gladdle was at the outside edge of a table two rows in front of me. Don Valenziano and Del Parker, both from the United States, were near the center of the room. Stephen Hill was two rows from the front of the room and Jim Noble and Colin Pitchfork were seated in front near the auctioneer. There were few other people there—it looked like a small audience for such a large sale.

That appearance was deceiving.

Noel Mason, the auctioneer, is unlike any auctioneer I have ever seen at a coin auction. Jim and Anky had taken us out to dinner a few days before the sale to introduce us to Noel. His main auction activity is selling industrial equipment. He also owns a large crane firm.

Noel's control of the auction room is as close to absolute as any human could achieve. Even if Jim, owner of the company, missed a bid, Noel would not reopen it once the lot had been hammered down. For that matter, if your card was not held prominently enough, he would chide you if you said anything. Actually, it was refreshing—everyone was treated equally and no time was wasted on equivocation and uncertainty. It focussed the mind wonderfully.

Lots were opened at estimate. If there was no bidding, he would quickly reduce the opening bid to a point where someone would bid. He would then rapidly raise the bid as long as there were cards showing. There was no room for hesitancy or doubt. If you dropped your card, you were absolutely out if there was only one other bidder. If there were two or more bidders, you might be able to get back in but there were not enough people there to depend on that.

You could also be surprised the other way. More than once I heard my number assigned to a lot when I thought I had dropped my card before the final bid.

The sale moved along at 300 lots per hour. Even the sale of the most expensive item in the sale was over in a few tense seconds and Noel moved on to the next lot without a pause or blink.

I quickly decided that this speedy sale worked both ways. Sometimes you got bargains. Sometimes you overpaid for things. Sometimes you missed out. Any lots I strongly wanted that I did not get I was genuinely outbid on though I missed several lots I hoped to buy. And I did get some lots that puzzled me about my thinking later on.

The 18th century tokens were all sold in five sessions beginning at 9:30 A.M. and ending about 9:00 in the evening. The final token session on Wednesday morning sold the 19th century material. I have been following this series and had talked with the Withers about it. I naively thought that there would be some bargains here. 19th century silver and copper have never had the following of the 18th century series. Yet, the 19th century material was exceptional and so was the interest.



Linda Jewell helping the underbidder on the Sawbridgeworth penny

I spent part of my lunch hour lying on a table while Linda Jewell looked at my increasingly uncomfortable left knee (and added a bit of a needed overall adjustment). She checked it, moved it around and gave me some advice on what to do when I got back to the States. I am following her advice and she was correct. A case could be made for someone with such skills to be present at all coin auctions.

The day after the main portion of the sale began early for me again. By now my sleep was being disrupted by the excitement of the sale more than the nine hour time change. I wrote some notes to myself that morning: "Remarkable day yesterday; a high quality collection came to the market and sold." No one had known what to expect before the sale began.

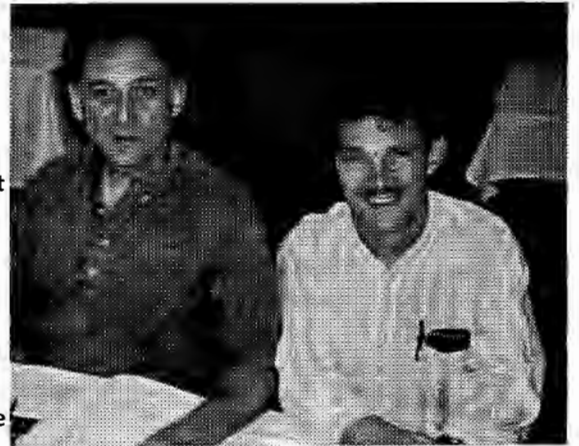
"Quality sells; quality is not common."

"Pirsig (*Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*) devoted his classic book to the question of quality and never did define it. But he knew it when he saw it. That's why he repaired his bike himself."

"And we knew it when we saw this token collection."

By evening on the main day of the sale, there was a sense of economic giddiness in the room. By now, everyone knew that this sale was a great success for Jim and a great success for everyone drawn to the series. Between the late afternoon and the evening sessions, I took a walk while everyone else sat down to a dinner provided by Nobles. I needed the time to gain some perspective.

I ended up not buying much in the evening session. Part of it was a reflection of the strengthening prices as the day went on. Part of it was Del Parker's enthusiasm for the Irish series—he was not to be denied. Throughout the day I had been pushing beyond my limits to get lots. I have learned to do my thinking about limits before sales begin but I would have bought far less if I had not pushed beyond those limits. There were some unexpected bargains as well, lots that I got well below my limits.



Del Parker & Don Valenziano

The morning session on Wednesday took up where things had ended on Tuesday evening. Prices and enthusiasm were strong. When the morning session ended and the last token had been sold several of us sat in a back room discussing the sale, exchanging thoughts, and—in a return to an activity I can last remember in high school—signed each other's sale catalogs. I think we felt that we had been through something special, even unique, in numismatics.

It was a different group of people who attended the rest of the sale sessions. Australian coins, bank notes, world coins and miscellany, ancient coins, British coins, books—these were the items that drew attention now. A unique thousand pound bank note and a 1923 halfpenny were the catalog cover items for this second part of the sale. (Actually, the token sale was sale 58B and the "main" sale was sale 58A.)

I attended some of the sessions in the second sale. I bought a dozen book lots, some ancient and British lots and the marvelous Charles II shilling. There were many more people attending this general sale but it all seemed a bit anticlimactic to me after the excitement of the token sale.

The rest of the week went by in a blur: dinners as guests of Noble and Company (what marvelous hosts!), a few hours to see more of Melbourne and buy a couple of particularly Australian garments to take home—a Coogi sweater for Marnie and an oilskin sheepherders coat for me, an hour spent taking an elevator to the top of the highest building in the Southern Hemisphere, a walk through the marvelous botanical gardens, a few moments of amazement at the hook right turns necessitated by the Melbourne trams—after nearly two weeks away, I was eager to get back to Minnesota summer but Melbourne in winter was a great place to be as well.

I started the timer on my watch as I left the hotel early on Sunday morning, July 12. It would tick off over 41 hours before I would turn it off as I arrived home. During that 41 hours I waited in a long line to get out of Melbourne, worried about lost luggage in Los Angeles (it turned up on a later flight), and worried about my decision to have everything shipped rather than carrying it myself. But the sheer weight of all my purchases would have been daunting and, based on one particularly bad experience some time ago, I always worry about running into problems with US Customs. (I was carrying tokens lent to me for research going into the D&H update and had not assigned them any value. After a particularly nasty dressing down, the agent threatened me with confiscation if I ever again tried to bring something through Customs without a full declaration. I had not placed any value on them but I was not trying to hide them. From a commercial point of view, low grade Irish tokens seemed of little economic value. But I have been very careful about Customs authorities since then. One never knows...)

Now it is late August. I am still working on the lots I bought in Australia. All my packages have arrived. Most of the tokens need some kind of careful cleaning. Very few have posed major problems. I consider it very important not to do anything that will affect the metal but will just remove the surface deposit. Jerry and Sharon and Richard have commented as well on how long it is taking to get through everything.

Gradually, pieces from the sale will come to the market. Jerry and Sharon had material available at ANA. Richard is in the process of preparing a list and I am as well. This is a big gulp for the Conder market but it is a once-only gulp. Because we all bought heavily at the sale, our stock of items for sale will have almost no overlap.

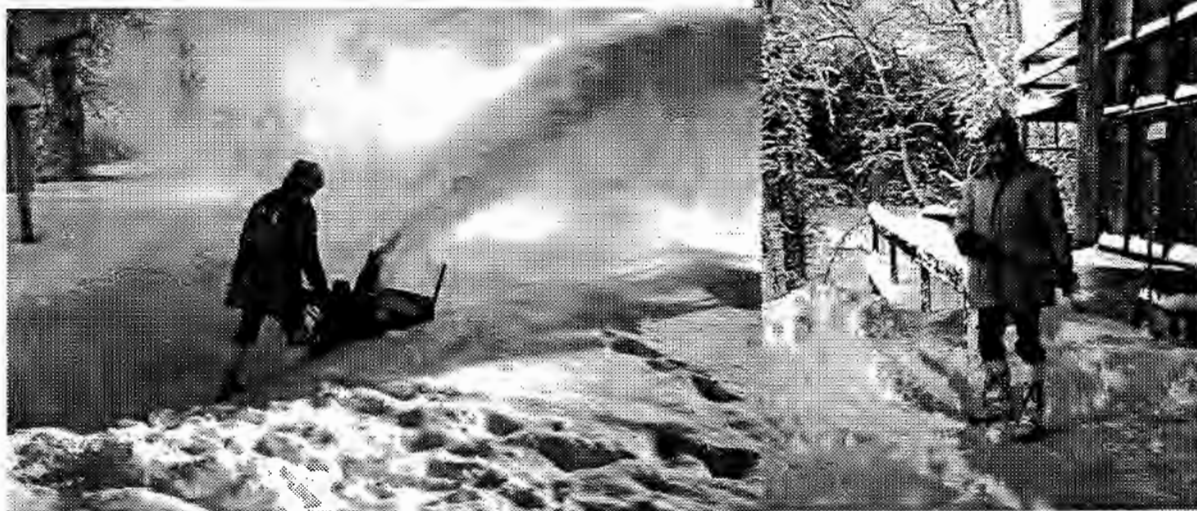
How do I feel about it from the perspective of late August? Delighted I went, excited about most of what I bought and convinced I should probably have bought more.

Now, back to writing a catalog...

Winter in Australia?

Hmph!

*Allan Davisson
maintaining access to
his Minnesota office.*



W. J. Noble Collection
OR
"Where'd He Get Those Things Anyhow!"

Let me first say that this is not a deep scholarly piece. In fact, it's neither deep nor scholarly, just a fairly accurate summation of where Jim got his tokens over the last 30+ years.

I didn't go back and check my figures, because there's no need to. It's the overall picture I'm trying to show. I, of course, didn't pay any attention to the previous provenance, because that's not where/when he got them from. So, here's the table (see the next page). In retrospect, I should have included Hagley & Wright in the chart, instead of lumping them with "others". A few observations which are almost self evident - He bought most from Spink, because for many years he was directly associated with them. He must have had some friends at Baldwin's! He bought very heavily from Miles Gerson both at auction (three Spink auctions), and privately. He also seemed to have had nearly first pick when Patrick Deane sold his personal collection.

Then, of course, the US dealers. I (as Gothic Coins) sold many more tokens to Jim than any other US dealer. Forgive me for tooting my own horn, but I've been dealing in tokens for essentially 30 years; and I've known Jim for about 20 years. So we see Jim actively working 20+ sources for his tokens. Dealers, the backbone of his purchases, plus auctions, and private sales were all sources that he worked to find the tokens he needed.

He did a great job! We, (and history) will thank him, partly because of the overall quality of his auction catalog; and partly because so many singles and doubles were so photographically excellent that many with lost provenance's will be able to be identified.

Thanks Jim!

Phil Flanagan

Announcement!

CLUB MEDALLIONS

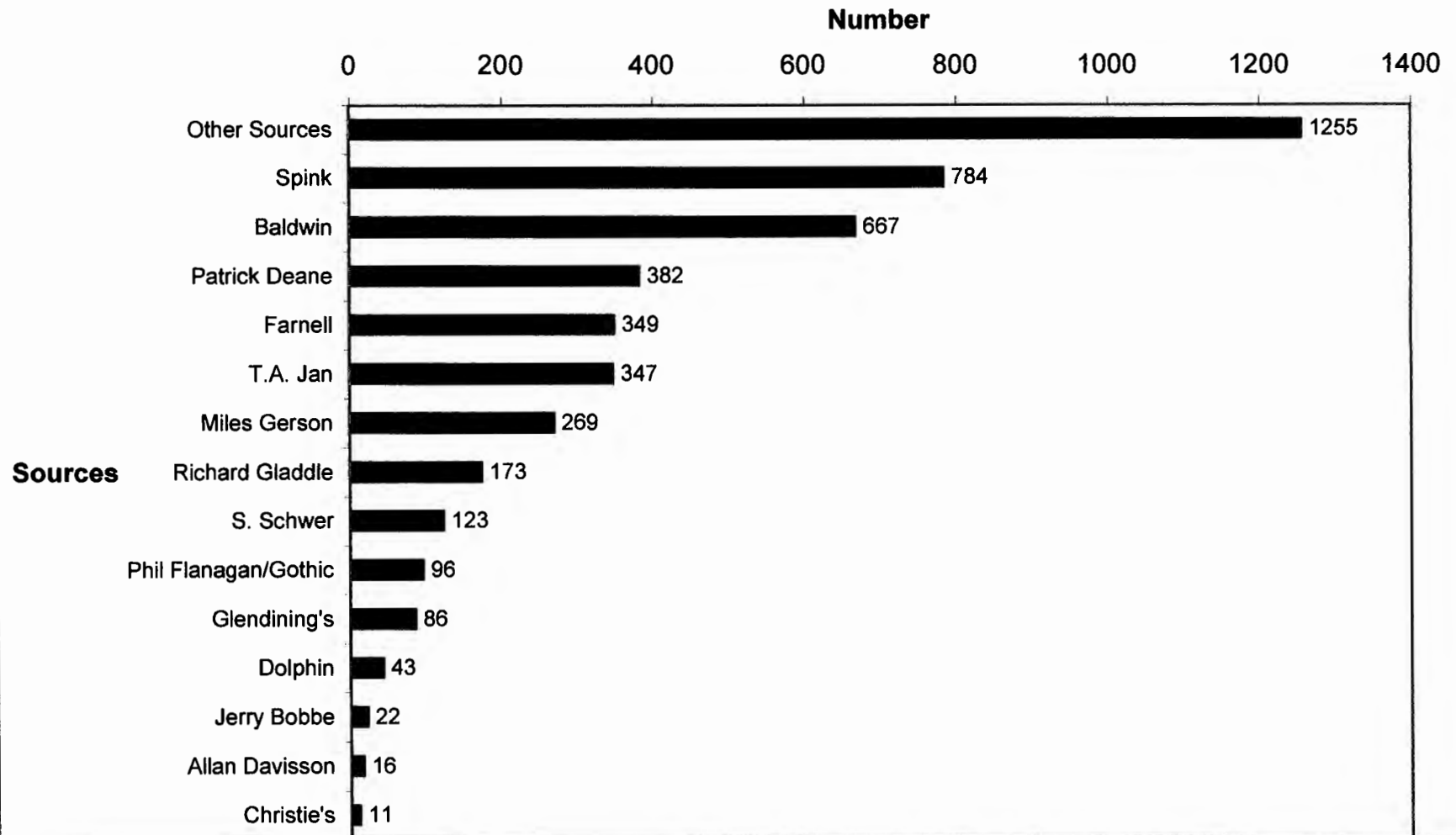
Well, Jim Noble's sale is over, the ANA Convention's over, and my list is still "almost" ready.

At our first annual general meeting (at the ANA Convention in Portland, Oregon last month), we voted to have a medallion struck for all of our members (at no cost to them).

At the meeting, the membership appointed me to be in charge of this project. You may recall that members submitted several drawings and suggestions in previous issues of the journal. They will be looked at, along with any other suggestions, until NOVEMBER 1ST, 1998. After this date, in consultation with the officers, we shall proceed with production. Please send your suggestions to:

Phil Flanagan
CTCC #9
PO Box 1288
Coupeville, WA 98239

Jim Noble's Tokens



W. J. NOBLE TOKEN COLLECTION AUCTION-A PERSONAL VIEW

My collection of tokens was no more after Wednesday 8 July. The effort of many years of acquiring piece after piece seemed to disappear all too quickly. On the other hand there was the profusely illustrated catalogue, the lasting testimony to what I had enjoyed doing quietly while going about business (the coin business, that is) over much of my lifetime to date.

Bringing the collection together for cataloguing and illustrating was exhilarating, particularly laying up the 2250 tokens in more than five cabinets in the office vault. I had never seen them together in this way before. Mind you they were not in any particular order just within series i.e. 18th century issues together, 19th century silver, bank tokens and countermarked dollars, and 19th century copper. My method of storing meant that each token or batch of tokens was put away just as bought in a safe deposit box after ticking off a working copy of Dalton and Hamer. Usually they were still in the packets they were purchased in which meant the source of pedigree was still there. Although I have records of all acquisitions these were away in storage and not readily available in the time required to complete cataloguing. Fortunately for the numismatic world at large all the significant and relevant pedigrees were recorded in the catalogue. In fact virtually all tokens had a source of acquisition stated even for common issues. Cataloguing this vast collection was my toughest challenge to date, especially since I could not start till mid April and the task had to be completed by the end of May, a period of six weeks. With the cooperation of my colleagues in the office, I decided to work from home virtually around the clock in order to have the best chance for completing the task.

The tokens were catalogued in no particular order the final order of lots is set into sequence by the computer after a sequence number is manually assigned to each lot. This was the moment of truth which revealed there would be 1992 lots and that six sessions or a day and a bit would be required for the actual selling. From the time I started cataloguing I commenced placing tokens with entry numbers on trays so that Bob Climpson of our Sydney office could start his photography and store the images in the computer. Probably 200 man hours of work was required in six weeks to complete the imaging. My cataloguing time involved about 400 man hours allowing only four to five hours per day for sleep. Since I hand wrote (or scribbled) descriptive cards my typist was kept busy for this period as well. Proof reading and correcting time is always squeezed with such tight deadlines. Mounting the tokens in our normal fashion was also an enormous task which we only just completed in time for the viewing. In fact I can remember prior to the evening meal mounting three large Scottish farthing lots on the Saturday evening at a guest house in northern Victoria on our way to Melbourne for viewing. For the typing I must thank my secretary Pat Finley and for the mounting, my mother-in law, Fien Nooyen. Each token had its own previous owners' tickets (or roundels) mounted behind it and all tokens could be seen readily at a glance including all the bulk lots. All told about 1,000 man hours were expended in preparing the collection for sale and producing the final discs of the catalogue for the printer.

The sale was advertised last October and planned from about that time after the decision to sell by auction in Australia was made. Other options for disposal were briefly considered but the auction was seen to be the most equitable means by which collectors could add to their collections. The satisfaction of seeing the tokens go to welcome new homes had to outweigh the pain of breaking up the collection and ceasing to enjoy looking upon them as one's own from time to time.

Certain collectors were foremost in mind as future owners of tokens in my collection. Pre-eminent among them were Jerry and Sharon Bobbe of Portland, Oregon who I had only met for the first time at the 1995 ANA, but had spoken to and corresponded with since 1982. We had been main bidding rivals at major auctions since the first Farnell sale in December 1981. Their passion for and knowledge of the "Conder" token series is unequalled and their carefully selected collection is without peer. To my complete satisfaction they acquired the Robert Orchard Sawbridgeworth penny ex Longman and Jan collections.

This is an extraordinary private token created for an immodest collector of the period as his ultimate attempt to achieve immortality through the medium of a struck portrait token. To strike such a high relief full facing portrait I have my own theory that a specially prepared flan was required with an extra lump of metal roughly shaped on the obverse that would fill the deep obverse die in the centre. The shape of the dies and the pressure required caused them to break up after only four or five impressions were struck. This then is a standout item and epitomises what the whole excitement of collecting was about during the last ten years of the 18th century. It was lot 196 in the sale and was estimated at \$20,000 (approximately double what it fetched at the Jan Sale in 1983). Jerry was in the bidding from the start against Allan Davisson. The opening bid was \$18,000 and I noticed Steve Hill of Spink was anxious to get a bid in but gave up the attempt once the bidding eventually passed the \$30,000 level as did Richard Gladdle. The bidding settled down to a two horse war between Davisson and Bobbe who never flinched and bid firmly all the way. It was a very tense few minutes and the tension was agreeably relieved when soon after at the conclusion of the session Allan Davisson came over to congratulate Jerry and explain his plan to acquire the token for his business for the medium to long term.

Right from the start of the sale the "Conder" tokens were dominated in the bidding by the Bobbe's, Davisson, Gladdle and Steve Hill of Spink who also bid for Patrick Deane. The estimates had been set fairly low and often based on cost for any bought since 1979. Type tokens did best overall though occasionally some rare mules did exceptionally well e.g., Skidmore's Stowe farthing (ex Jan) (a type token) estimated at \$500 realised \$1,850 or \$2,030 with the premium (lot 36) Denton's Sunderland penny (lot 85) (another type token) estimated at \$900 sold for a record \$4,500 (or \$4,950) after a bidding war which on this rare occasion saw the Bobbe's outbid. Skidmore's mule halfpenny with a star design in the obverse (lot 540) realised \$1,650 against estimate of \$300. The record price on the Sunderland penny (lot 85) in the first session was my first taste of what might come. The highlight and the highest price for the collection was achieved a little later on with the Sawbridgeworth penny (lot 196). But I really did not want to relax and rest on my laurels after that-there were still five sessions of the collection to go. When the duplicate and not illustrated "uncharitable monopolizer penny" in white metal brought \$1,485 against estimate of \$160 (lot 374 - the lot also included a Rev. Romaine medalet worth \$80) I knew I did not have to worry about the buyers doing their homework at the viewing. The viewing incidentally was long and serious with everyone feeling overwhelmed by the end of the seven days, myself included. Because I was attending to corrections and different clients I did not ever get to do my own overall final inspection which I had planned to do. At 9:30 PM on Monday night before the auction Bill Reid just wheeled the boxes away from under my nose to lock them away. Anyhow perhaps it is best that I didn't get too attached to the tokens at that late stage so I just said good-bye to them inside myself and got the tram back to our flat in East Melbourne.

One of my favourite tokens came up in the afternoon, the pattern Donald & Co., halfpenny (lot 773) which I chose to illustrate on the front cover as it seemed to epitomise the series, it is unique, was collected by Farnell's great grandfather at the time (1792) and featured the machinery of the beginning of the great industrial revolution in the Midlands with a man working at a loom on the obverse and a stock die for a reverse depicting an inclined plane at Ketley. The lovely even brown patina combined with crude die-work and the fact that it was not illustrated in D&H made it most desirable to me. Some others obviously felt so as well for it raced away from its \$1,500 estimate to realise \$5,720 (lot 773). The Tamworth trials pennies, also a favourite brought mixed results with the reverses (lots 836 and 838) bringing double what the obverses brought even though they were all equally estimated. This can be understood when realising that one of the bidders already owned a couple of obverse trials.

The Warwickshire series seemed to rejuvenate flagging strengths as the day wore on and saved me from worrying sick that interest may wane through fatigue. We were all shocked into being very alert when lot 955 "the boys playing marbles" penny estimated at \$1,500 really took off to realise \$10,450; the second highest priced "Conder" token and a new world record for the piece of which only six are believed to have been struck.

Then soon after to help support that result lot 983 Hancock's Sir Original went for \$6,270 against estimate of \$900.

My thoughts concentrated on another favourite area the Druids. Would this series hold up with such an exhaustive offering. I was not to be disappointed as I could not even buy a silver proof even with several commissions in postal bids. Any lots that I thought a bit weak were more than made up for when lot 1152 the Athena head reverse mule by W. J. Taylor realised \$9,130 against estimate of \$1,500.

By the time we came to the evening all but Ireland had been sold. The vast Irish series with many large lots of varieties was a concern to me as they were to start the all important evening session. My concerns were short lived again as the session got off to a solid start with Camec bulk lots bringing multiples of estimate and the Cooley's farthing bringing a record \$3,300 (lot 1423) which I had only just secured from the Dublinia collection last year. The US related were certainly worth including, with the Voce Populi farthing and two ordinary halfpennies bringing \$2,750 against estimate of \$300 (lot 1470). Then the Irish early 18th century also did well, overall more than double estimate. I think I felt I was winning when the first lot of the all important countermarked dollars section came up when lot 1504 the oval countermarked pillar dollar raced away from the \$900 estimate to realise \$4,950. I will not dwell any further on the rest of the sale for all you "Conder" purists except to say that I was glad I went to the effort to include the regal evasions and duplicates at the end of the sale as they sold for multiples of estimate and were obviously greatly appreciated.

A few statistics might interest you in concluding this personal sketch of my token auction:

The total number of tokens in the sale was 6,408 of which 4,826 were "Conders". The total realised was \$1,300,000 Australian of which \$942,260 was for the "Conders" with only 14 "Conder" lots unsold. Seventy per cent of the "Conder" collection by value was bought by US collectors and dealers and twenty per cent by UK collectors and dealers. There was a total of 82 registered buyers. It was the first time the entire 18th and 19th century series had been offered in one catalogue and was the most complete collection ever offered.

I am still interested in the series as a student and have retained my library. I plan to auction the world tokens (mainly British Colonial) and British Tickets and passes next July in Melbourne. Also included in this sale will be the 17th century series and the unofficial farthings. Good hunting and best wishes.

JIM NOBLE

August 1998

NEWS FLASHES!

"Conder" token? Where did this term come from? Who was it that chose to call them "Conder" Tokens? I may have found the answer.

We all know that James Conder wrote the first authoritative work on these 18th century British tokens, in 1798. I do not believe that the British have ever referred to these wonderful coins as "Conder" tokens, at least not until the advent of "The 'Conder' Token Collectors Club". I have been reviewing some of my early United States auction catalogues. One very impressive sale was "The Francis W. Doughty Collection, Coins; Medals, and Books." This public auction was held on April 14-15-16 1891. 1891! I thought the notion of collecting these magnificent things was a relatively recent idea in the United States, didn't you? Well, I've got a news flash for you, this idea has been going on for quite some time now, in the United States of America!

I have two copies of this important catalogue. The one I have in front of me at this moment, is stamped on the cover with a rubber stamp, "Scott Stamp & Coin CO., L'D., 12 East 23rd Street, New York". The title page is quite descriptive and reads: "Catalogue of the Collection of Patterns, Coins, Medals, U.S. and English Tokens, Paper Money, Etc. Belonging To Francis W. Doughty, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Followed by a very extensive collection of Numismatic Books. All To Be Sold At Public Auction Without Reserve, By Messrs, Bangs & CO., Auctioneers, 739 and 741 Broadway, N.Y. City, Catalogue by the New York Coin & Stamp CO., H. P.

Smith - 853 Broadway, New York, - D. Prosky."

A lot of important numismatic icons were involved!, and this sale contained 175 lots of English tokens (the entire sale contained 1539 lots in total). This was an extremely significant sale, Mr. Francis W. Doughty assembled a very respectable collection of English tokens, as well as a multitude of other numismatic items.

The catalogue heading for the token section reads: "English Tokens". "As is well known, Mr. Doughty's collection of these beautiful and interesting coins has long occupied a preeminent place, being second only to that until recently owned by Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., now in part the property of a prominent New York collector. Formerly possessed by the late John J. Mickley, the Nichols collection embraced every variety obtainable at the time, and in the Conder series was particularly full." (Did you catch that? Another news flash, "Conder series")! It goes on to say, "Sparing neither pains nor expense, Mr. Doughty succeeded in obtaining many of the genuine rarities of this series, including numerous specimens not known in any other American cabinet. Contrary to the usual custom, we have, with few exceptions, grouped these pieces according to condition, giving the numbers by Conder as well. The rarities, so styled on the authority of W. S. Lincoln & Son, of London, we have grouped together; also such as are wanting in Conder, and those missing from the Nichols collection. The Spence, Birmingham and Bath series will be found by themselves. This method, adopted after much

consideration, we trust may meet the approbation of those interested. There are no duplicates in the collection. All familiar with Conder will understand the system of numbering. For such who are not we will say, that the first number is the page in Conder, the second the number on the page. Thus 111/22 is Conder, page 111, No. 22."

When the cataloguer began the 18th century token listing, the heading again reads, "The Conder Series." I don't think that it takes a rocket scientist to see that James Conder's book was the definitive reference of the day, with respect to 18th century British tokens. It is easy to see that American collectors of the day would have called them "Conder" tokens, and the name just simply stuck!

I have another important US catalogue, "The Collection Of Colonel Walter Cutting", Catalogued By Lyman H. Low, in May, 1898. "The series of English Tokens described by JAMES CONDER in 1798, including issues of the 20 years preceding." James Atkins published his famous reference in 1892, I find it interesting that Mr. Low still used "Conder" as his guide for this catalogue!!

The answer to the main question seems obvious to me. In the 1800's, I might have said, "I bought a nice "Conder" token the other day! It's a 300/372". Today, I'd say, "I bought a nice token the other day! It's a Mid'x., D&H (Dalton & Hamer) 516". EAC members certainly understand this notion. They collect "Sheldon", "Cohen", "Newcomb", and some of them, of course, collect "Conder!"

Wayne Anderson, CTCC#1
(EAC #2102)

TOKEN TALES

by R. C. BELL

Token Tales

King George's Regular Army

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

At the beginning of the reign of George III, each regiment was paid and maintained on a contract made between the colonel of the regiment and the Crown. The former received the wages and allowances for clothing and equipping the men, and he made his own terms with them about the length of service. This was usually for life, but when recruits were in short supply enlistment was often for three years, or "until the end of the war."

Units might remain 30 years in the same district, and officers and men often ran farms or businesses as side lines. Troops were usually billeted in houses or taverns; while abroad they lived in forts or barracks which were not unlike prisons.

Sixth In A Series

Training consisted of drill, platoon firing, exercises and marching; even at the time of Waterloo there were 16 drill movements before the order "Present Fire!"...one of these was "Ram down cartridge!"

All fighting and training was carried out in a tailcoat, worn over a waistcoat which was a sleeved underjacket. Several hours were spent every week in polishing and pipe-claying equipment, while powdering the hair (abolished in 1808) was a lengthy and tedious procedure.

Muskets weighed 15 pounds and each man made his own bullets and carried his own spares. The powder charges were made up in paper cartridges and were carried in an ammunition pouch. A flint lasted about 20 shots, and heavy rain made firing impossible by wetting the powder in the priming pan.

The musket was accurate up to fifty yards, but nearly all firing was in platoon volleys. On fixing bayonets,



A regular army infantryman of 1797. In the background is Norwich Castle and cathedral, and before them army tents. The inscription reads: NORWICH LOYAL MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

infantry were converted into pikemen in a few seconds.

The army supply system was rudimentary and men on active service often suffered acute shortage of food and clothing, and their horses went short of fodder. At times they marched immense distances without soles to their boots, their uniforms in tatters, and carrying 75 pounds of equipment. Camps were poorly provided and often the troops had only their grey great-coats to keep them warm in the bitter snows of continental winters.

Harsh treatment and boredom resulted in frequent desertion. A private soldier's pay was about 50 cents a week after deductions, but he could seek women's company or get drunk on a few cents. There were no organized recreations and his only pastime was gambling. A few women, mostly wives, accompanied the regiments on active service, while primitive canteens were staffed by sutleresses.

Dragoons and dragoon guards were heavy cavalry. They were mounted on big horses and were used for shock action. The word dragoon comes from the ancient "dragon," a fire-spitting musket.

At the beginning of the 18th century dragoons were expected to fight on foot,

TOKEN TALES

Continued - -



Dragoon of the Queen's Bays; the motto PRO REGE ET PATRIA means "For King and Country." The reverse shows Norwich Barracks as they appeared in 1793, about a year before their completion.

every tenth man serving as a horse holder. They were also expected to take part in mounted actions, and were strong horsemen able to fire from the saddle, riding on a loose rein with their musket resting on the left forearm. They escorted convoys, stormed fortresses, and using their axes, functioned as pioneers. When the army halted they manned the outposts.

The Queen's Bays were one of three regiments of horse converted into dragoons in 1747 as an economy measure, since dragoons were paid less and were mounted on cheaper horses. As a consolation they were given the title of "dragoon guards."

All cavalry regiments except the Queen's Bays (Second Dragoon Guards,) and the Royal Scots Greys were mounted on black horses. The uniform of the Queen's Bays was a black cocked hat with a white plume and a scarlet base, and a black "Hanoverian" cockade.

The coat was red with three-inch lapels, buff facings, and the collar

and cuffs were edged with royal lace. The coat was cut away from the chest to outside the knees. The fringed epaulettes were lined with steel plates to afford protection against sabre cuts. The waistcoat and breeches were white, but when training or campaigning they were covered with brown overalls which were officially sanctioned in 1811. The thigh boots were black.

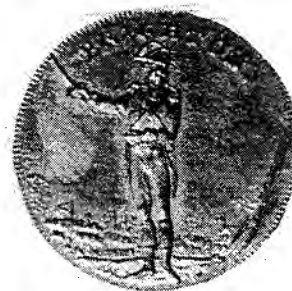
Officers wore a crimson sash around the waist which was tied on the right, and the pouch was carried on the right hip. The horses' furnishings were buff colored.

The token for the Queen's Bays was issued by John Rooks of Norwich, a timber merchant and carpenter with a business in Fishgate street. The obverse shows a mounted dragoon with a drawn sword, and the reverse a view from the front of Norwich Barracks which were started in 1791 and finished in 1794, the year after the issue of the token. The barracks formed three sides of a square, the center building on the token being officers' quarters, while the wings housed the other ranks.

Punishments in the regular army were very severe. Neglect of duty, misbehaviour, and offenses against morality were treated by flogging; occasionally as many as 1,500 (sic!) lashes being ordered, though not to be received all at one time. Lesser crimes earned solitary confinement in a dark cell known as "the black hole" on a diet of bread and water.

Desertion was punished by branding. The offender was stripped to the waist and marched onto the center of a parade square where the whole battalion was assembled. The drum-major ordered him to raise his left arm while he traced the letter D under his armpit. Then, with a bunch of sharp needles he pierced the skin until it bled. The junior drummer-boy then handed gunpowder to the drum-major who rubbed it into the puncture wounds.

When they healed an indelible mark remained which the culprit carried with him to the grave. Branding was feared more than flogging as the letters D



A soldier with Brighton Camp behind him. This token was struck by Thomas Spence for sale to collectors.

for deserter, or BC for bad character guaranteed heavy punishment for any future offense.

If the army men were rough, the women were little better. They lived in married quarters . . . a space at the end of a hut separated from the men only by a curtain; and they were also subject to military discipline for misbehavior. They might be whipped, or given an hour in the "whirligig," a revolving cage turned by two men. The occupant first became giddy and then vomited. This was a public performance. Alternatively the woman might sit in a pillory chained by her neck and wrists, with a placard describing her crime pinned across her stomach. Next: The Reverend William Romaine.

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio

(This article was first published in World Coins, Volume 2, Issue No. 17, in May, 1965. We are reprinting the article with Mr. Bell's permission).

The Collector's Cabinet

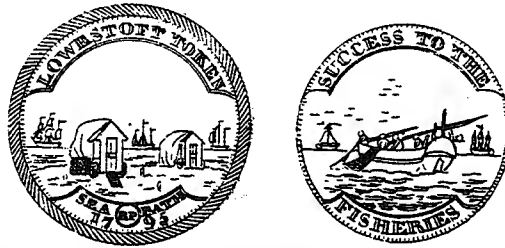
by

David S. Brooke

One of the first tokens I acquired was the Lowestoft halfpenny with its view of the beach which I think is one of the most attractive and evocative coins that I own. Having collected most of the East Anglian tokens—Boulter's Museum is another favourite—I decided to travel around the coast to Sussex where I lived for some years in Worthing.

Seaside holidays in Britain have many memories for me, and I was delighted to come across the Eastbourne token advertising Fisher's Library and Lounge. I wondered what was behind that rather lopsided facade (which combined a house and business), what kind of a man Fisher was, and what Eastbourne was like around the time the token was issued. In such a way I was led to write about "Pure Air, Sea Bathing and Flimsy Novels" which attempts to put Mr. Fisher and his library in some context, and accumulates a lot of extraneous material on the way.

Life at the seaside, especially in its earlier phases, has always fascinated me. Gathering materials for this essay was rather like picking up shells on the beach. There is such a wealth and variety of them that one doesn't know when to stop.



Suffolk D&H #35



Thomas Rowlandson, Scarborough Lending Library, 1813

Pure Air, Sea Bathing and Flimsy Novels

by

David S. Brooke

There seem to be only two tokens which advertise the development of the seaside resort in the later eighteenth century. One (Suffolk 37, 1795) shows the beach at Lowestoft, with its fashionable bathing machines, and is inscribed "Sea Bath." The other (Sussex 21, 1796) shows the facade of Fisher's Library and Lounge, and wishes "Prosperity to the Gentry who visit Eastbourne." The edge of the token adds proudly that the town is "Celebrated for Pure Air and Sea Bathing."

Eastbourne was one of many seaside resorts which developed, often in fishing villages, in the last half of the eighteenth century.¹ Scarborough, which was also a spa, was already well established by 1750, and set a pattern for the new watering places. The publication of Richard Russell's treatise on the medical benefits of sea water (the author moved to Brighton in 1753), and the appearance of Benjamin Beale's bathing machine around the same time, certainly aided their development. The emerging resorts imported many of the attractions of the inland spas—assembly rooms, theatres and circulating libraries among them.²

Few prints exist of library interiors. Illustrated here is Thomas Rowlandson's aquatint of the relatively modest library at Scarborough. Much grander in scale and decoration was Hall's Library at Margate which appears in an aquatint of 1789 by Thomas Malton. Hall's also sold toys, tablewares and other mementos. A watercolour by Isaac Cruikshank of ca. 1800-1805 shows a library counter with an attendant waiting on a young woman. The bookshelves behind him which contain novels and romances are virtually empty; those with the sermons and more serious subjects seem to be undisturbed.³

Eastbourne was relatively slow in its development as a resort.⁴ Some encouragement was given, as in the case of Brighton and Weymouth, by royal patronage. During the summer of 1780, the children of George III stayed at Sea Houses, a fishing village and one of four hamlets which made up Eastbourne. A contemporary noted that

¹ See John K. Walton, *The English Seaside Resort: A Social History 1750-1914*, New York, 1983. Christopher Marsden's *The English at the Seaside*, London, 1947, provides a short and entertaining account of life at the beach and is well illustrated.

² The growth of circulating libraries at seaside resorts is discussed in Walton, *op cit.*, pp. 156-162. The Margate libraries offered "reading, shopping, socialising, promenading and entertainment, with concerts and evening assemblies of their own." They also sold such items as jewellery, morocco and ivory goods. See also Hilda M. Hamlyn, "Eighteenth-century Circulating Libraries in England," *Library*, 5th series, vol. 1, no. 3-4, December 1946-March 1947, pp. 197-222.

³ Thomas Rowlandson's view of Scarborough library is one of a series of 21 prints illustrating life at that resort (*Poetical Sketches of Scarborough*, London, 1813). The verses accompanying the view of the library include a discussion of the news by a group of older subscribers, and an argument between a Miss Wrinkle and the librarian about returning books. One is reminded of the comment on the Brighton libraries in G.S. Carey, *The Balnea*, London, 1799: "There is more talking than reading, unless it be the newspaper and that is frequently seized upon with as much avidity as if you were playing at the game of snapdragon." The Cruikshank is in the collection of the Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, Connecticut.

⁴ For a general introduction to the town, see D. Robert Ellery, *Eastbourne: A Pictorial History*, London, 1978.

“if ever this is a publick place, it will be more owing to the Royal Children being sent here than any other thing.”⁵ Their father took his first plunge at Weymouth in 1789, and the event is humorously recorded in the print Royal Dipping. He has just descended from a bathing machine and is supported in the water by a muscular female attendant while the town band plays in the background. Beneath is the inscription: “Of purest Air and healing Waves we tell / Where, welcome Maid, Hygeia, loves to dwell.”⁶

One of the first “descriptive accounts” of Eastbourne, appropriately dedicated to the Royal Children, appeared in 1787.⁷ Its author, James Royer, had been a page to George II and lived at Sea Houses, serving as host to the Royal Governess in 1780. While his guide seems to consist mainly of flowery descriptions of the countryside, it does mention Sea Houses where Fisher’s library was to appear three years later. In 1787 it included a few “tolerably good modern buildings” some of which “were agreeably situated at the seaside.” He refers to the pleasure of sea air, bathing, the sands, sailing, shooting, hunting and riding. At the end of Royer’s book is a delightful account of a much earlier “journey of pleasure” that he took with four friends to Sea Houses on July 1, 1749. The party engaged a large room with a balcony for the day, and the young men amused themselves on the beach by throwing pebbles. Before leaving, they dined on “lovely prawns” as many holiday makers have done ever since.

It was not until the last quarter of the eighteenth century that some seaside amenities began to be introduced to Sea Houses. Mrs. Webb’s Warm Sea Water Baths were in place there by 1780, for it was she who “bathed their Royal Highnesses and had every conveniency for that purpose.”⁸ Frederick George Fisher, an enterprising Brighton man, tells us that he set up his library in Sea Houses, apparently next to Mrs. Webb, in 1790: “There are two Circulating Libraries: the first was established by the author of this pamphlet in 1790; the other by Mr. Heatherley in the year 1795, where the daily papers, and a variety of excellent publications on different subjects and capital billiard tables are to be met with.”⁹

Robert Heatherley’s library was presumably in the main part of town, and it is possible that when it opened in 1795, Fisher decided to promote his own establishment at the shore with a token. In 1815, John Heatherley acquired Fisher’s Library and Lounge and undoubtedly made some improvements to it. He mentioned these in his Guide to Eastbourne of 1819, noting also that he provided lodgings over the library.¹⁰ A lithograph

⁵ Marie Lewis, “The Visit of the Royal Children, June to October 1780” in the Newsletter of the Eastbourne Local History Society, no. 60, June 1986, pp. 20-26.

⁶ Mary D. George, Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires in the British Museum, vol. VI, 1938, no. 7544. The same verses are to be found under the illustration of Fisher’s Brighton library in his Brighton guide of 1800 (see note 10).

⁷ James Royer, Eastbourne, Being a Descriptive Account of That Village in the County of Sussex and Its Environs, London, 1787. I have not been able to consult this in its entirety and have relied partly on Marie Lewis, *op. cit.*, pp. 21-22.

⁸ Lewis, *ibid.*, p. 25.

⁹ Quoted in W. Longman, Tokens of the Eighteenth Century Connected with Booksellers and Bookmakers, London, 1916, pp. 67-68, from the sixth edition (1804) of Fisher’s guide to Brighton.

¹⁰ John Heatherley, A Description of Eastbourne and Its Environs, Eastbourne, 1819, p. 13. On Heatherley’s death in 1829, the library passed to his widow and nieces, the Misses Lay, then to the Hopkins family, and finally to Thomas Stafford Gowland in 1862. Gowland lived there until his death in

of about this time (see illustration) shows the building which, since 1796, had acquired bow windows with balconies upstairs. The library survived under various proprietors into the twentieth century, and the building was finally demolished in 1948.

Fisher owned a second library on the Steyne in Brighton, advertising himself on the facade as "Bookseller to the Prince of Wales." He also kept the post office there. Following his bankruptcy in December 1803, the contents of this library (including 4000 volumes) was sold at auction in 1805. Undaunted, he opened an Auction Room and Lounge in Brighton in 1804. A man of many parts, he was also the author of a guide to Brighton and the "adjacent country" which ran to several editions. In the third edition of this (1800) he advertised his Brighton library and post office, noting that he kept "Constantly on sale an elegant Assortment of Jewellery, Stationery, Tunbridge Ware, Perfumery, Gloves, Parasols, useful and entertaining Books, Patent Medicines etc., etc., etc., with the largest collection in Brighton of Grand and Small Piano Fortes for hire, by the best makers, and a great variety of new Music."¹¹

Fisher obviously regarded Eastbourne as somewhat provincial. While he praised its natural advantages, he thought that its development was lagging. He suggested that the roads should be improved and the cottages and stables weeded out from "among the best houses" at the seaside. With this attention, he claimed, Eastbourne "would, in a few years, be second only to Brighton in eligibility of situation."

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Eastbourne was apparently thriving as a small resort. The Universal British Directory noted that in the late 1790s it was "much frequented by the nobility and gentry for sea-bathing," and included a considerable list of the gentry, clergy, doctors and tradesmen living there. Fisher is mentioned as a bookseller and stationer. In his Guide to Watering Places (1803 edition), John Feltham praised Eastbourne's attractions and added that "nothing seems wanting to render this a most desirable summer retreat except more lodging houses near the sea." In 1809, it was reported that: "This little bathing place is thronged with families of the first distinction, not a house or even a lodging can be obtained on any terms. The theatre is well attended ... the ball at the Lamb Inn on Monday boasted an overflow of fashionable company."¹²

Jane Austen painted an amusing picture of a "young and rising Bathing-place" like Eastbourne in her unfinished novel Sanditon (1817). Sanditon, claimed Mr. Parker, its enthusiastic developer, was "one complete measured mile" closer to London than Eastbourne, and boasted the finest bathing and the "purest Sea-Breeze" on the Sussex coast. One of its attractions was naturally a circulating library. Mr. Parker and his friends visited it to examine the names on the subscription list (no one there of true importance) and to gossip with the librarian who happened to be reading one of the many novels in her collection. Close by was a "drawer of rings and broaches" and other souvenirs—"all the useless things in the world that could not be done without." It is possible that Fisher also supplied some mementos for visitors to Sea Houses, though presumably on a more limited scale than he did at his Brighton library.

1923, though he had stopped trading in 1913. The building is shown just before its demolition in 1948 in Elleray, *op. cit.*, fig. 64.

¹¹ Frederick George Fisher, Brighton New Guide, London, 1800.

¹² The Globe, September 1809, quoted in Elleray, *op. cit.*, n.p.

A caricature of 1807 takes a further shot at circulating libraries at the seaside.¹³ A donkey, standing in the waves with a large lady on her back, sends some "News from Worthing to her Brother Jack": "Then back through the town gently creeping, / We stop at some library door, / Where, nonsense preferring to sleeping, / She loads me with novels a score." These novels, the donkey suggests slyly, were probably written "by some of our family."

A Brighton minister, Dr. Robert Styles, soundly condemned novels, especially when read during "the few weeks spent in idleness by the seaside": "The reading at a watering place is generally confined to light and ephemeral compositions [and] to the daily journal of scandal and malignity ... By far the greater part of Novels are decisively marked with characters of evil [and] books of this description swell the catalogues of circulating libraries ... Many young persons, now lost to society, have to attribute their ruin to a career of novel reading begun at a watering place."¹⁴ There were two such libraries at the sea-front at Brighton, replete with "every flimsy species of novel" and one of them, at least until 1803, was Fisher's. Perhaps Fisher provided more respectable fare in his branch at Eastbourne which was, of course, much smaller—and more respectable—than Brighton. Brighton's racy reputation was enhanced by the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large military camp. (It was there that Lydia Bennett of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice ran off with the unsavoury Captain Wickham.)

Another "temptation of the watering place" seems to have been watching nude bathers. In Thomas Rowlandson's print Summer Amusements at Margate, or a Peep at the Mermaids (see illustration), a group of enthusiastic elders train their telescopes on the naked Susannahs frolicking in the waves.¹⁵ The wife of one of the voyeurs whacks him with a parasol. Conveniently situated in the background is a Circulating Library (to inflame the imagination) and Hot Sea Baths (to strengthen the constitution). As a contemporary poet once suggested: Salt water has this good alone, / It makes old John to hug old Joan!"¹⁶

¹³ George, *op. cit.*, vol. VIII, 1947, no. 10947.

¹⁴ John H. Styles, The Temptations of the Watering Place, Brighton, 1815, pp. 14-15.

¹⁵ George, *op. cit.*, vol. IX, 1949, no. 12144.

¹⁶ Marsden, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

Note: I am very grateful to the following for their help: in Eastbourne, Emma Olivari at the Towner Art Gallery, Brian Scott at the Eastbourne Reference Library, and Eva Hodsoll of the Local History Society; in North America, William Faucon at the Boston Public Library, Elizabeth Fairman at the Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, and Carl Spadoni at the McMaster University Library in Hamilton, Ontario. My wife, Sandy, uncovered many leads, and my son Nicholas braved the New York Public Library to consult Fisher's Brighton guide. Finally, Nancy Spiegel at the Clark Art Institute has been a continuing help in securing books on interlibrary loan.

Sea Houses, c. 1820 (Showing the Library and Webb's baths)





Thomas Rowlandson, Summer Amusements at Margate, 1813

Mr Wayne Anderson
Conder. T. C. C.

7 Goodwood Drive
Royal Sutton Coldfield
Warwickshire
July 15th, 1998

Dear Sir,

Leeds Token - A Reflection

The provision of a more detailed account of Leeds D & H 6 by Dr Doty was I am sure welcomed by all members. By quoting Birchall's letter IN EXTENSO Dr Doty, with due consideration, addressed the need for knowledge which members all enjoy. He rightly bemoaned the lack of a reply (which Boulton later said was made) appearing in the Archive. He referred of course to a draft or press copy of the letter. Sadly the press books end in Dec, 1792 and without them any drafts in Boulton's autograph. Furthermore M.B. was not at Soho at the time but in London and perhaps felt that merely agreeing to Birchall's request for token samples was not itself important enough to record by written copy. However C.T.C.C. members may be quickly inquiring, 'what about Birchall's desire for a Leeds token & what did Boulton do about it'? (Dr Doty rightly said, "Accordingly, he got down to business".) However I have found that the answer to that question lies in a letter which Boulton wrote on 10th January 1793 from London to his son M.R.B. at Soho. That letter (which it is now my pleasure to quote) being, 'NON SOLUM IN EXTENSO SED ETIAM VERBATIM IN LITERATIM' sheds the further light required:

"London Janry. 10 1793

My Dear Son.

I recvd^d yours of ye 14th I beg you will put Mr Wyrleys original Lease to E Ruston into the hands of Mr Horn at the Librery & desire him to make a Copy of it directly and return them both to you. The writings of the Birmg^m Heath are in the Hands of Mr Hunt the Lawyer at Stratford in order to make ye assignment to me which he has not yet done but I will call upon him as I return --- However you may Collect the rents from Midsummer last & Mr Harrold the Woollen draper can give you the rent Rolle of them and at the same time I beg you will pay Mr Harrolds Bill for Cloth B^t of him for self & apprentices

I also beg Miss Mynd would carefully pack up in a Box one each sort of the halfpence & French Medals and send 'em by the Coach to Leeds or Sheffield directed to Mr Samuel Birchall Mercht in Leeds

I have wrote him they will be so sent

I also hope to receive by the Mail Coach which sets out from Birmg^m on Sunday at latest a specimen of the Republica Gallica in Silver, in Copper & in Bronze with blank edges as well as some specimens of the 2 Sous pieces Annealed & Struck into that die without a Collar in order to see if anything can be saved for poor Monneron who has ordered all to be Melted & has given up all hopes of living in Europe

I am to meet some French Gentⁿ on Monday noon upon the subject of Coinage which is the reason I want the afores^d specimens & if they are sent by the 7 oClock Coaches I shall not get them till near 7 oClock in town ---- I have sent the key of the Mahogany desk but I beg you will be present when anything is taken out of it & take care to receive the Dies back again clean & dry.

I have sent with the Key Sam Birchalls letter by wch youl see he wants $\frac{1}{2}$ pence with the devise of a Figure (inclosed in his letter) on one Side & Bishop Blaze on the other

I think a punch taken from the figure of Liberty which Ponthon has last done, by taking away the little genius of France & substituting a Shield in lieu of a Book may answer for Birchalls piece & take St Patricks from the Chronbane dye may Serve for Bishop Blazes head --- of which you may Consult with Ponthon & Lawson

Pray Send me a few Collections of Money also those with the Books as soon as possible - otherwise I cannot keep my word wth Sr Joseph & others.

I also wish to have specimen of Ponthon's last Liberty dye ----
--- I am so cold I can scarcely write Mr Brown hath not sent me any Bills from Starting nor Mr Roes, nor Hurd, & I am in want ---- tell Mr Walker I will not forget letters for Zack & that the order from New york must be executed I want to write to Zack pray where can I send a letter to meet him

I dine today at ye Crown & Anchor with the Royal Society

Tell Mr Foreman to write to James Law or any of our Workmen that are or may be at Nottingham to call at Mr Robinsons at Pepplewick & set their Engine to right

I hope Mr Hurd has sent the 10 Ton of φ to Bristol & 10 Ton to Hull to be shipt for London

My Love to my dear Daughter to Miss Mynd & respts to all friends adieu.

Yours most Aff-y M.B very Cold"

One wonders what was the "Devise of a Figure (inclosed in his letter)", was it a sketch which Ponthon copied - or did Ponthon travel to Leeds? Hardly so.

Brownbill however was the issuer of the Leeds token according to a listing made without demur by S.H. Hamer in an article written for the Yorkshire Numismatic Society on Provincial Tokens. In a second article concerning the Leeds Exhibition 1926 Hamer lists the provences & description of all the Tokens Medals & Histories lent for display. Referring again to the Leeds token of Brownbill, Hamer surprisingly comments that he thought it was unique, no other specimen being known at that time.

C.T.C.C. members - check your insurance cover! as I underwrite that I remain,

Sir,

Your Most Humble & Obedient Servant

Colin Hawker

TOWN OR COUNTY? A CATALOG COMPILERS QUANDARY

Readers familiar with the Dalton & Hamer catalog of eighteenth century tokens must be forgiven for thinking that Britain in the 1790's was rigidly divided into counties in much the same way as American states today. Virtually every entry is placed under one or another of the British and Irish counties. As collectors become more familiar with the tokens themselves they begin to realise that many of the county attributions are based on the most flimsy of links, or even none at all.

The primary reason for this stems from the way the work was first published. It was not originally a single book, but was produced in fourteen parts over a period of seven years, each part being devoted to one or more geographical counties. Middlesex had to be spread over several sections, but more about Middlesex later.

I will try not to drift too far from a numismatic theme, but it may be helpful, particularly to American readers, to explain something of the origin and function of the English counties. Although there were the beginnings of the system under the Anglo-Saxons, the division of the whole land into counties was completed by the Normans. Even the word *county* is Norman-French, while *shire* is Anglo-Saxon. The basic plan was to have a clear chain of command and responsibility from the most minor feudal lords to the monarch through the Earl in charge of each county, the Earl's wife was and still is a Countess, to elevate her above a mere Lady, married to a Knight or Baron. There was a parallel but separate development for church purposes of dioceses under bishops, but dioceses, even when they share their names with counties, hardly ever have the same boundaries, but only towns with a resident bishop were entitled to call themselves cities. The only exception in the whole of England to these arrangements was the City of London, always totally independent of the county system, but this applied only to the old city within its area of just one square mile. In the course of time a similar system was imposed on Wales and Ireland, and adopted separately by the still independent Kingdom of Scotland. One of the quirks of the original concept was that if an Earl or a bishop acquired some fresh land outside his own area he would add it to his county or diocese, leading to small enclaves of one county within another.

As the feudal system declined, along with the whole concept of the Earl as local war-lord, many changes took place. Towns other than London wanted a greater measure of independence, which they obtained through individual Royal charters. The first town to obtain complete separation was Bristol, but virtually all map-makers continued to color it in as part of Gloucestershire. Eventually *county boroughs* became common. The early parliamentary system provided for a House of Commons consisting of elected *knight of the shire*, two from each, on exactly the same principal as today's US Senate, but with the addition of burgesses from the towns, and this system remained virtually unchanged until the great reform of 1832. Even today many seats in the Commons are based on divisions of counties, but are now subject to frequent revision.

The only source of help for the destitute had been the church, but after the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII it was necessary to find some way to replace them in this function. Every parish had to raise a tax which was used to provide for the poor, but a pauper could obtain help only from the parish of his birth, and this led to the careful registration of all births which are now so valuable to genealogists as well as to better mapping of parish boundaries as subdivisions of each county. All this enabled every parish to be sure of its precise responsibilities.

At the time the "Condor" tokens became common in the 1790's, the main function of the counties was to maintain order through local *justices of the peace* or travelling judges at the assizes for the most serious cases. If the judges arrived and there were no cases for them to try they were traditionally given a pair of white gloves and sent on their way. Rutland sometimes managed it. Jurisdiction was

strictly limited to each county, and justices and their servants were not allowed to pursue suspects beyond the boundary. It followed that the best place to arrange popular but illegal events such as prize fights was where three county boundaries met, as it needed three sets of officials to ensure the capture of boundary-hopping miscreants.

The realities of the late eighteenth century, especially in the urban areas where the tokens were made and used, were utterly remote from the official administration of most aspects of life, which was still based on the needs of a rural economy. In the English midlands the old county boundaries wandered across what had been a thinly populated land, transformed, following the discovery of coal and iron, into the world's first fully industrialised zone, with thousands of workers moving in to service the mines and factories. The government was unable to provide a stable and adequate currency, and the gap was filled, particularly at the level of the average workman, by the millions of tokens that we now collect.

The difficulties which Dalton & Hamer made for themselves by adopting a county arrangement is illustrated most graphically by the tokens of most prolific issuer in this part of the country, John Wilkinson. The normal edge on all his pieces is *Willey Snedshill Bersham Bradley*. The exact location of these places, and all of them are places, not personal names, has been the subject of recent correspondence in the British *Token Corresponding Society Bulletin*. The consensus view is that *Willey* and *Snedshill* were in Shropshire, *Bersham* in Denbighshire, Wales, and *Bradley* in Staffordshire. So why does Dalton & Hamer put them all under Warwickshire? The answer is that there are two English parishes named *Willey*, one in Warwickshire and the other in Shropshire. An early writer on tokens picked the wrong one, and all his successors up to - but not including - Robert Bell, copied the error. But even if Dalton & Hamer had not been misled, they could with some justification have listed the series in any of three sections other than the one they chose.

John Wilkinson is an extreme case, and it is fair to say that he is untypical of most token issuers in having such a wide spread of activity. Most of them had a principal if not single location, and it was almost universally an urban one. Most of the industrial centres only coincidentally grew within the older boroughs associated with the county system. Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester all had modest origins, while old county towns such as Warwick, Stafford and Lancaster developed much more slowly, or even declined. Even so it is not too difficult to allocate all the tokens issued by genuine traders to a county if one wishes to do so. These issues usually have a clear location at which the tokens could be redeemed stamped on the edge if not on the face of each piece.

The task becomes much harder when considering the tokens that were issued as a money making speculation by people keen to get a ha'porth of goods for something that cost them a farthing to make. While they might give a location on face or edge it is more often than not a spurious one, and many copy the style of established issues in order to win the trust of existing users. The token cataloger has no choice but to list all these under their nominal place of origin, but is it helpful to extend this to the nominal county as well?

Then there were the crafty people with an even better idea. If there were collectors foolish enough to pay sixpence for a halfpenny token considered to be rare, here was another market ready to be exploited. So they looked for towns from which no tokens were known and proceeded to fill the vacancy. The originators of these issues were almost always based in London or Birmingham, and were also responsible for the pieces in a more medalllic style often depicting notable buildings, but again it is better, if only for the sake of easy reference, to place them under the location they illustrate.

Atkins, whose book on the series immediately preceded Dalton & Hamer's, was prepared to list the pieces with no trace of a local connection under the logical enough description *non-local*. Apart from a few Scottish issues, this was something Dalton & Hamer, for reasons that are never made clear, did not want to do. It may simply have been that their publishers believed a volume entirely devoted to pieces described as *non-local* would be a poor seller. If all of them were added to Middlesex, as was in fact done, there would be enough London collectors to make the enterprise commercially viable. They also followed the practice of previous authors in ignoring the special status of London, so that all the clearly metropolitan issues as well as everything else which could not find even the flimsiest grounds for inclusion under another county ended up in an inflated Middlesex grouping.

When Dalton & Hamer was published in the early part of this century there had been only minor changes to county boundaries since the tokens were current over a hundred years earlier, the one exception being the creation of the *County of London* out of parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent, which they ignored. Since then there have been many changes, some of them radical. London County was abolished, although the old City still remains. Others came and went even more rapidly such as the county of Avon, created out of Bristol and parts of Gloucestershire and Somerset, but now abolished, while tiny Rutland, absorbed for many years into Leicestershire, recently regained its independence. The effect of this is that many of the old county boundaries have little meaning to present day collectors, yet any publication based on the current situation risks becoming out of date very quickly.

The trend today is to classify all British tokens according to the city town or village of issue as recorded on the piece itself or determined from other evidence. The rest are then described as *non-local* or *locality unknown* depending on the nature of the issue.

The fact remains that unless anyone is prepared to undertake the monumental task of re-writing Dalton & Hamer, which I would personally think unlikely, then we must continue to adopt their classification, with all its oddities, for the purpose of practical collecting, but it may be useful to be aware of these oddities when deciding the scope of an individual collection.

John Whitmore
Malvern, England

Mr Wayne Anderson
Conder. T.C.C.

7 Goodwood Drive
Royal Sutton Coldfield
Warwickshire
July 16th 1998

Dear Sir,

Lunar Society
(A Petulance)

Since March I have read Mr Bartlett's comprehensive 'Just an Introduction to the Lunar Society' again and again. His being able to adumbrate the lives and work of so many eminent persons within their true historical setting is really beyond my unworthy praise.

Therefore, I have intended to put pen to paper on a number of occasions, yet have refrained, for fear of being dubbed 'Nitpicker'. However, for accuracy's sake Sir, I beg leave to mention the following. :-

Mr Bartlett boldly states that the name Lunar Society was not used by its members, but bestowed on them later by someone else; so I suppose that since March members might have idly pondered on what 'Wag' thought up the name?. Of course for Mr Bartlett to be so sure would suggest that he is at least 220 years old and when he was quite young he moved in close Soho circles! Otherwise, how did he know? The answer simply is that the learned Mr Bartlett has been misinformed, for within Matthew Boulton's diaries there are many references, daily noted, to dates of Lunar Society meetings - Lunar Club - Lunar Society dinner with costs etc etc. All are, of course written in Boulton's own hand!

Earlier, when referring to Erasmus Darwin's moving to Lichfield in 1756 and becoming the Robinson family doctor, mention is made of a daughter Anne. We then read, "Boulton had married her" etc. Not so, Boulton was ¹ married to Mary (Robinson) at that time. She died in 1759. Boulton married her sister Anne in 1769.

Furthermore, on page 27 the short entry about Robert Augustus Johnson ('our ingenious philosophical friend' - Kier) discloses that Johnson achieved the rank of Lieutenant/General. ² Whereas Johnson was commissioned as an Ensign in the Thirteenth Regiment of Foot and only listed as Lieutenant from 12th August 1768.

Nevertheless, my sincere respects are due to Mr Bartlett, who 'perhaps' has not had my extreme good fortune in being able to have trawled the whole of the Assay Office (Boulton) papers within the City of Birmingham Archives.

Incidentally, Lunar Society members called each other 'conjurors', others said 'Lunatics'. Therefore what appellation is, I wonder, due to

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

Colin Hawker

¹ Matthew Boulton by H. W. Dickinson 1937

² Lunar Society - Bicentenary Exhibition booklet. 1966 p. 64.



The Token Examiner brings you ...

The Roaring Twenties

\$20 each

FINE

ANGLESEY 24 (RR), 158 (RRR, ex Lincoln; indent striking error), 327 (RR, ex Dalton)
FIFESHIRE 14 (RR), 16 (RR, lacquered)

VF

CHESHIRE 81
HAMPSHIRE 35a (R), 46, 60a, 64 (St. II obv cud)
KENT 29 (R, countermarked "M")
WARWICKSHIRE 145 (#144 filled die, "RRR"), 318 (cleaned), 339 (streaky toning)
YORK 54
ANGLESEY 161 (ex Dalton), 166, 369, 433b (RRR)
LOTHIAN 125 (RR), 128
WICKLOW 20 (obv stain, RRR), 38 (RRR), 52 (1794)

VF/EF

CHESHIRE 78
KENT 28a (countermarked "F")
LANCASHIRE 111a
MIDDLESEX 911b
WARWICKSHIRE 371 (R), 417b ("Wilkenson"), 446b ("Wilkenson"), 451g (RR), 460a ("Wilkison"), 467 (Evasion), 470a (Evasion)
YORK 57
ANGLESEY 20, 29, 30, 31, 59 (ex Dalton), 90 (ex Dalton), 96 (ex Dalton), 99, 140 (R, ex Dalton), 172 (ex Dalton), 174, 347 (RRR)
ANGUSSHIRE 42
FIFESHIRE 10
LOTHIAN 50, 121, 122, 147
WEXFORD 1-4 / type
WICKLOW (Without crosier) 43a, 43c, 43g

EF

HAMPSHIRE 24 (R, usual weakness), 53, 58, 73
KENT 28 (R), 35
MIDDLESEX 389a (lacquered)
SOMERSETSHIRE 26, 50, 50c
SUSSEX 23
WARWICKSHIRE 62, 116, 441
WORCESTERSHIRE 37 (Brass, obv stain)
YORKSHIRE 23, 55
LOTHIAN 114, 119, 133 (R), 144
WICKLOW 35 (indent striking error, 1793)

AU

CHESHIRE 1790 Chas. Roe type; 1791 Chas. Roe type; 62b (flan cracks)
ESSEX 38a
LANCASHIRE 104 (lacquered)
MIDDLESEX 301 (slight flan flaw)
SOMERSETSHIRE 36f, 100, 112a
WARWICKSHIRE 352 (lacquered), 362
WORCESTERSHIRE 34 (Silvered)
YORKSHIRE 21, 33, 34 (bronzed), 38
ANGLESEY 296, 309, 440 (R), 441 (lacquered), 450 (streaky toning)
NO. WALES 1c (R), 1f
LOTHIAN 31-40 / 1791 St. Andrew type
WICKLOW 24, 39a (Undated), 44a, 47

The subtle charms of Dublin Halfpennies are addicting to many. Others may need a pint or two of Guinness to be beguiled. Here we offer a group in nice circulated grades from VG to EF, at the unbelievably low price of \$20 / ea:

DUBLIN 29 (RR), 44 (RR), 91 (RR), 91c, 133, 159, 185, 193 (RRR), 210 (RRR, "hole-in-head variety" from planchet flaw), 215 (broken obv die), 216 (RRR, slightly bent), 229 (Evasion), 231, 231a, 232, 251, 252, 255 (R), 256, 267, 286 (RRR), 296 (RRR), 338, 352b

The Thrilling Thirties

\$30 each

CHESHIRE 11, 13 - EF/AU
DORSETSHIRE 7 / Sherborne - AU
ESSEX 36 - Choice P-L AU, rev die crack
HAMPSHIRE 17 / Howe - Unc, lacquered
... 29b / Howe - Choice P-L AU/Unc
... 42 / Sir Bevois - Nice EF/AU
... 61 / Jervis & Neptune "Persued" - EF, R
... 79 / St. Geo... - EF, a few tiny edge dents
... 80 / St. G & D (sans spines) - VF/EF, Scarce
KENT 42a / "To cheer our hearts" - EF
LANCASHIRE 71 / Ship - Choice AU/Unc
... 120 / Howe Mule - EF
MIDDLESEX 176 / Geo. III - WM; EF
... 177 - Silver, VF, some edge knocks
... 222 - WM; Nice EF/AU, obv/rev tin pest
... 976a / Geo IV & Caroline - AU, lacquered
... 1133 / Geo III & Charlotte - P-L AU/Unc

SOMERSETSHIRE 50 - AU, traces of red
WARWICKSHIRE 52 - Nice P-L Unc, bronzed, spot, usual blunt strike. Scarce
... 382 / Wilkinson - Nice AU/Unc
... 393 - Bronzed Proof, sl rub on hair, lacquered
... 447a / "Wilkenson" counterfeit - VF/EF
... 473 / "Wilkison" Evasion - Nice VF/EF
YORKSHIRE 63d / York Cathedral - EF/AU

1787 ANGLESEY PENNIES

Nice AU, lacquered

D & H #s: 19, 28, 29, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50, 84

1788 ANGLESEY PENNIES

Nice AU, lacquered

D & H #s: 96, 97, 139, 174, 226, 235, 242

ANGLESEY 290 - Nice AU, ex Dalton

... 376 / 1789 - Nice EF, ex Dalton

... 377 / 1789 - VG/F, RRR

... 397 - St. I, perfect obv die; VF/EF, RR

... 406a - AU

... 407 - AU, ex Dalton

... 428a / Irish Mine Co. Mule - Nice EF/AU

... 430a / Vulcan Mule - Choice EF, clashed, R

... 431 / Irish Halfpenny Mule - VG, ex Dalton, R

... 433a / Cambridge Druid Mule - Unc, ex Dalton

LOTHIAN 28 / 1790 St. Andrew - Unc

... 45 / 1792 St. Andrew - Nice Unc, bronzed

... 47a / 1792/1 St. Andrew - Nice AU

... 50a / Ship Mule - AU

DUBLIN 30 - VF/EF, R

... 42 - AU/Unc

... 42c - Unc

... 91 - VF, RR

... 185 - Weird EF, light obv scratches

... 228 / "Shakespear" Evasion - Nice EF

... 239 - EF

... 245 - EF

... 254 or 264 - Choice VF/EF, R

... 45, 92, 147, 185a, 192, 222 or 242 - all nice F-VF, RR-RRR

... 339, 340, 343, or 345 / L & R type - AU, lacquered

... 351c - Choice EF/AU, R

The Fantasia Forties
\$40 each

CHESHIRE 72b / 1792 counterfeit - EF/AU

HAMPSHIRE 22 / Emsworth - Nice EF

... 42c / Gosport - Nice EF, RR

... 48 / Petersfield - Nice R & B Unc, obv spot

... 67 / Portsmouth - F/VF

... 69 / Portsea - Nice EF/AU

... 79 / St. Geo & Dragon - Nice EF

LANCASHIRE Ship type - Choice AU

... 114 / Lancaster - AU

MIDDLESEX 306 / Fowler's - Nice AU

... 972 silvered / POW - AU

... 1165 / 1/4 d. - Nice EF/AU

SOMERSETSHIRE 40 - Nice EF/AU, lrg flan

... 50 / Camel - Nice Unc

... 89 / Bristol - Nice Unc

SUSSEX 18 / Chichester - VF/EF, RR

WARWICKSHIRE 327a / Shakespeare - Nice Unc, small collar cut

... 339 / "Wilkison" Ship - VF/EF

... 352 / Nice Unc

... 369 / 1787 counterfeit - VF/EF, flan crack, R

... 373a / "Wilkison" counterfeit - Nice VF/EF

... 426 - Nice AU/Unc

... 447a / "Wilkenson" counterfeit - VF/EF

... 449 - Choice AU/ few tiny rev spots

... 454 / "Wilkison" counterfeit - EF

... 460a / "Wilkison" counterfeit - EF

YORK 21 / Hull - Nice Unc

ANGLESEY 74 - VF/EF, edge knocks, RRR

... 75 - Fine, RRR, rev D & H plate, ex Dalton

... 80 - EF, RR, obv edge dent, ex Dalton

... 88 - VF, R, rev D & H plate, ex Dalton

... 91 - VF, D & H plate, ex Dalton

... 99 - AU, ex Dalton

... 329 - EF, RRR

... 332 - AU/Unc, obv spot, D & H plate, ex Dalton

... 351 - AU/Unc, ex Dalton

... 441 - Nice AU, ex Dalton

... 446 - Choice AU/Unc, ex Dalton

... 447a - Nice AU/Unc, ex Dalton

SO. WALES 29, 30 & 34 - Choice AU - Nice Unc (3 piece lot)

LOTHIAN 144 / 1/4 d. - EF/AU

DUBLIN 42 - Nice AU

... 271 - VG, RRR

... 292 - VG, RRR

WEXFORD 3 - EF/AU, a couple small scratches

... 9 / Woodcock's - VG, R

... 15 - VG/F, R

WICKLOW 48b / Cronebane - Nice AU

... 49a - AU/Unc

... 49b - AU/Unc

The Fabulous Fifties
\$50 each

HAMPSHIRE 46 / Isle of Wight - Nice EF/AU

... 64 / Neptune - Nice EF/AU

... 94 / West Cowes - VF/EF

KENT 15 - R & B Unc

... 18 - VF/EF, R

MIDDLESEX 264 / Burchell's - WM, VF/EF, RR

... 265 / Burchell's - WM, VF/EF, RR

... 300 / Dodd's - Nice AU/Unc, thin flan

... 305 Fowler's - Nice R & B AU/Unc

... 428 / Pidcock's - VF

WARWICKSHIRE 197a Brass - Unc

... 295 - Bronzed Proof, lacquered

... 425 / Wilkinson - Choice AU/Unc

... 441b / Wilkinson - R & B Unc

YORKSHIRE 63 / York - Nice Unc

... 70 / York - VF/EF, 200 struck

ANGLESEY 81 - Choice AU/Unc, lacquered

... 144a / 1d. - Nice VF, RRR

... 213 / 1d. - Nice EF, R, ex Dalton

... 245 / 1d. - Weird VF/EF, D & H plate, RR

... 254 / 1790 Counterfeit 1d. - EF

... 285 - Choice R & B AU/Unc, lacquered

... 296 - Choice AU/Unc, ex Lincoln

... 376b / 1789 - Nice VF/EF, RR

... 391 - Nice Bronzed Proof, lacquered

... 410b - Choice EF, RRR, ex Dalton

... 428 - Nice EF/AU, indented 2nd strike, 5%

... 436 - Nice AU, D & H plate, ex Dalton

... 446a - Nice Unc, usual soft strike, ex Dalton

NO. WALES 15 lrg flan, 15 sm flan, 17, & 20 - AU - Nice Unc (4 piece lot)

CARMARTHENSHIRE 5 - Nice EF

FIFESHIRE 2 / Burntisland - Nice EF/AU

... 9 / 1/4 d. - F/VF, RR, ex Davis

... 16 / 1/4 d. - EF, RR

LOTHIAN 25 / Edinburgh - Choice R & B Unc

... 49a / 1796 St. Andrew - EF/AU

... 115 / 1/4 d. - EF/AU, R

... 118 / 1/4 d. - Nice EF, R

... 123 / 1/4 d. - EF/AU, RR

... 124 / 1/4 d. - Weird VF, R

... 129 / 1/4 d. - Choice EF, rev cud

PERTHSHIRE 11 / 1/4 d. - Nice EF/AU

DUBLIN 42 - Unc

... 147 - Choice EF

... 175 - Entertaining VF/EF

... 227 / Shakespeare Evasion - Nice EF/AU

... 277 / Turner...Chairman - Good, "3 known"

... 286 / Turner...Chairman - VG/F, RRR

... 389 / Turner...Chairman 1/4 d. - Nice EF/AU



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Jerry & Sharon Bobbe
The Token Examiner

PO Box 25817 Portland, OR 97298

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A RECORD OF SORTS: Matthew Boulton's Tokens for Inverness

One of the prime characteristics of Soho Mint was that it was an intermittent operation, carrying Matthew Boulton's industrialization of money forward by fits and starts. In this sense, the world's first modern mint was completely unlike its current descendants, which strike coinage consistently, year after year. But Boulton's mint was private, and its master must beat the bushes for any orders he received, fighting an uphill battle against public and private suspicion and lethargy. The intermittent record of his coinage reflected the coiner's difficulties.

This is not to say that Soho could not coin fast and furiously upon occasion. It most certainly could and did, especially in the years between 1797 and 1808, when it made money for Britain, Ireland, and India. But if we examine all three coinages, we see that each was concentrated within a year or two, three at the most. None went on with the predictable regularity we might expect (and which Boulton would have preferred, for the sake of his machinery and his peace of mind). In fact, in the entire record of the Boulton coinage, there is only one instance of a reasonably long-lived, predictable monetary production, one running for no less than four consecutive years. This instance involves a token, not a coin.

The token in question was a halfpenny for a Scottish firm named Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson, which did business in the town of Inverness, 'Capital of the Highlands'. Located at the mouth of the River Ness, Inverness was and remains a bustling seaport; Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson did its bit by manufacturing sailcloth and tough textiles for sacks and bags at a mill known as the Citadel Works. What little is known about this concern will be found in Robert C. Bell's *Commercial Coins, 1787-1804* (1963), and Richard Thomas Samuel's *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household* (1880-1889; our best repository of information on the eighteenth-century series, reprinted in 1994 by the Davissons with a concordance by Harold Welch). I can add nothing by way of background material. But I can provide information concerning production and shipment of the tokens, and this I am happy to do.

The first reference to the Inverness project in the Matthew Boulton Papers comes on 13 December 1793, when nine casks of halfpence are recorded as having been struck for Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson. That firm was charged L.133.15.3 for 2,918 pounds 8 ounces of copper. Since Boulton charged 4 ½ pence per pound for turning the raw copper into halfpenny tokens, another L.54.14.5 was incurred for coining - plus L.1.19.0 for nine casks, paper, string, etc. and another L.4.4.0 for dies. This last amount leads me to expect that two obverse and two reverse dies were prepared, because Boulton commonly charged a guinea per die at this time; I have a suggestion as to the fate of that second pair of dies. The grand total due Matthew Boulton from Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson was L.194.12.8. The firm took its time in paying up, and it is not until 23 October 1794 that a bill of exchange for that amount crossed the coiner's till.

The general design of the Inverness halfpenny was as follows. On the obverse, a rose and thistle (for England and Scotland) were intertwined and tied with a ribbon, symbolic of the unity between the two parts of the island. The reverse bore a cornucopia of flowers with the legend *CONCORDIA ET FIDELITAS* - friendship and faithfulness. A rock beneath the cornucopia bore the date. The reverse design is somewhat awkward, suggesting to me that it was the firm's idea rather than Boulton's. A new designer, Conrad Heinrich Kuchler, engraved the dies, some of his earliest work for Soho Mint. Based on observed weights, the price of copper, and Boulton's practice with other coinages during this period, I believe he struck the Inverness order at forty-two pieces per pound - suggesting a mintage of approximately 122,577 pieces on this first occasion.

Other occasions followed, in 1794, 1795, and 1796. But later tokens bore two important differences in design. First, the date was moved from the reverse to the obverse. And second, the rock beneath the cornucopia was now given a name - *Clach-na-Cudden*. Bell recounts the origins of the name: the stone (*clach*, in Gaelic) lay at the foot of the market cross in the heart of Inverness, and when women came down to the river to fill their wooden buckets (*cudden*), they found the stone a convenient place to rest their pails while exchanging gossip). But why did the date migrate from one side to the other, and why did the stone now receive a designation? And as far as that goes, what about that second pair of dies, for which Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson had been charged?



What I think may have happened is this. If either Boulton or one of the Inverness partners became aware that the original placement of the date would be highly subject to wear (remember the fates of James Earle Fraser's nickels and Hermon A. MacNeil's quarter!), a suggestion might have been made to put the date on the obverse, where it would wear much better. But that would leave an unadorned rock on the reverse, and while a local might recognize it, anyone outside the immediate neighborhood would not. So Boulton might have been asked (or asked Inverness) that the name of the stone be put there in place of the date. If a second pair of dies were already in existence, this would be fairly quick work. The date would prove no problem, as there was plenty of room for it on the other side; and if the stone were retooled to remove the date, it would then be possible to punch in the new inscription. It strikes me that that may be the reason why the stone had a fair degree of depth on the 1793s but was very shallow on all subsequent issues.

The second Inverness token order dates to the autumn of 1794. Less than a month after Boulton had been paid for the first batch, he sent out the second, on 19 November. This contingent also appears to have been struck at forty-two to the pound, but it was a good deal smaller than the first (which may come as a surprise: I recall seeing a good many more 1794s than 1793s, and the Smithsonian Numismatic Collection has a 1794 but lacks a 1793). Nonetheless, the records show that Boulton turned just 2,301 pounds 10 ounces of copper into commercial coins on this occasion, which works out to a mintage of 96,668. Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson was charged L.105.9.10 for the metal, L.43.3.0 for coining (again, the charge for moneying was 4 ½ pence per pound), and L.1.10.9 for seven casks, paper, and string, a total of L.150.3.7.

A ton of halfpenny tokens is not a huge amount, but Boulton was so desperate to retain the Inverness patronage (and so strapped for cash) that he did something he had never done before: he actually offered Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson a four percent discount if it paid up in a month or less. The Scottish firm did not take him up on his offer on this occasion: Soho would not receive payment until 22 August 1795.

There were to be two more orders for Inverness. The first followed the descending arc we have already seen for the 1794s: only six casks of tokens, comprising some 1,724 pounds 4

ounces of metal, struck this time at forty-six pieces to the pound. (In this instance, Soho recorded the precise number of coins per pound; the lighter weight must have been at the behest of the issuers, for the price of copper had actually fallen from L.102.8.0 to L.99 per ton during the time between the second and third token issue.) The reduction must have made coining difficult work, especially as the pieces retained the lettered edge (PAYABLE . AT .

MACKINTOSH INGLIS & WILSON'S) seen on earlier, thicker members of the series. The Inverness businessmen received 79,316 halfpence, remitted on the last day of October 1795, for which they were charged L.109.13.3. This time they took advantage of Boulton's discount for prompt payment, actually sending a bill of exchange within a few days of receiving his wares.

Soho would strike a final order for Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson early in 1796. The tokens bore that date, and they were probably struck at forty-six to the pound - at least on the basis of observed specimens. But the descent I noted earlier was arrested: Boulton struck some 85,524 pieces in this final order, more than six thousand more than he had minted in 1795. The copper used for the 1796s amounted to nearly seventy pounds more than for the 1795s, and the total cost of the 1796 coinage came to L.116.10.7. Boulton sent it from Soho on 25 February 1796, packed in seven casks. The Inverness merchants paid up three weeks later and earned another discount from the grateful Mr. Boulton.

If we add mintages for the four years, we obtain a figure of 384,085 pieces. The Inverness coinage was certainly not the largest foray Matthew Boulton ever made into the token field; but it was a respectable venture - and it had a unique consistency and longevity, as I said at the beginning.

There are three points worth mentioning about the final tokens for Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson. The first is that, while more pieces were struck in 1796 than in 1795, it has been my experience that the latter are more frequently encountered. My second point is that, when I *do* see a 1796 Inverness halfpenny, it is almost always in middling grade or worse. An uncirculated 1796 halfpenny would be, I think, a major rarity; I have never seen one. And my third point is this: alone among the Inverness coins, the 1796s come in two varieties, a fairly common D&H 4 and a distinctly rare D&H 5. The two share an obverse, but a second reverse had to be engraved, presumably because the original reverse failed. The Smithsonian has two halfpennies which may

document such a problem, in the form of a looping break which extends from the rim through the R of CONCORDIA, across the cornucopia, and on through the D and E of FIDELITAS to the rim. Such a die, which also suffered from crumbling along its edge (a natural result, when you are striking pieces as thin as these) could not have remained in service as it was and would eventually have had to be replaced. There is only one problem: the die in question was used for 1795 halfpennies, not 1796s.

What I think happened was this. While it is difficult to tell for certain, I believe the original die used for the 1795s was lapped, polished in an effort to efface the crack. This process can succeed, providing the crack in question is shallow and does not effect the integrity of the die. What we would then obtain is a die somewhat more shallow than it was before, *which would give us coins with a lack of detail, which might be confused with wear*. That is why I would greatly appreciate seeing a 1796 D&H 4 in uncirculated condition. For either Boulton's people had lapped this die - or they had acquired the ability to completely hub dies at will, wherein the mass-production of identical coining implements would have held no challenges, and hence no inducement to lap a defective die in an effort to retain it. I know that Soho Mint was moving toward that goal in the 1790s. But I do not believe it had reached it.

In any event, it eventually became necessary to replace the reverse die responsible for D&H 4. A new die was accordingly sunk; the easiest way to tell its products (D&H 5s) from D&H 4s is to look closely at the right side of the cornucopia, where the flowers meet its upper border. If you see a tendril there, matching the one on the left, the piece is a D&H 5. Oddly enough, Samuels only knew of one variety for 1796, this one.

The 1796 issue was the last money Matthew Boulton struck for Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson. It was scarcely the last token he ever coined - he was striking for Dundee at the very time he was finishing with Inverness, and he would continue to mint tokens all the way down to 1804. And the earlier phases of the Mackintosh, Inglis & Wilson story coincided with work for a more famous issuer - Daniel Eccleston, a gadfly and deadbeat who will form the subject of my next installment in this series.



—R. G. DOTY

MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

Alabama	1	Minnesota	19
Alaska	1	Mississippi	1
Arizona	3	Missouri	1
Arkansas	1	Nebraska	4
Australia	1	Nevada	3
California	32	New Hampshire	3
Canada	3	New Jersey	9
Colorado	6	New York	18
Connecticut	12	North Carolina	3
Delaware	1	Ohio	10
England	19	Oklahoma	2
Florida	4	Oregon	6
Georgia	2	Pennsylvania	9
Hawaii	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Idaho	2	Tennessee	0
Illinois	8	Texas	1
Indiana	4	Vermont	1
Iowa	2	Virginia	1
Kentucky	3	Wales	2
Kansas	1	Washington	13
Maine	2	Washington, DC	2
Maryland	5	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	10	Wisconsin	2
Michigan	4		

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE MEMBERS, 241

NEW MEMBERS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City & State</u>
290	Del Parker	Mercer Island, WA
291	Howard Wheeler	Saratoga, CA
292	Andrea Zollweg	Boise, ID
293	Randy Weir	Ontario, Canada
294	Kenneth R. Hill	Seattle, WA
295	Patrick Deane	England
296	Charles Mamiye	Oakhurst, NJ
297	M. Louis Teller	Encino, CA
298	J. D. Williams	Anchorage, AK
299	Dr. Michael D. Kurtz	Carlsbad, CA
300	Ken Elliot	Bothwell, WA
301	Paul Withers	Wales
302	Jim Urbaniak	Portland, OR

Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the "Conder" Token Collectors Club

The first annual meeting of CTCC at the ANA Convention, Portland, OR was convened at 8:04 PM, August 7, 1998, in Room 117 in the Oregon Convention Center, and was presided over by Wayne Anderson, President.

Clifford C. Felage was appointed as Meeting Secretary.

After a brief introduction to attending members, the President presented his proposed agenda for the meeting, and this was approved unanimously by all in attendance.

President Anderson called for an individual introduction of each member in attendance, and each member stood and introduced themselves, accompanied by a brief statement of their collecting interests.

The President called for a financial report, and Joel Spingarn, Vice President and Treasurer, presented his accounting of the financial standing of the "Conder" Token Collectors Club for the years ending May, 1997 and June, 1998, combined. The financial report will be found in its entirety in the September 15th, 1998 issue of the journal. The President called for approval of the report; a motion of acceptance was made and seconded, and the motion was carried by 100% of the members present.

The Librarian's report was waived in lieu of Harold Welch's absence. A Special Librarian's Award was presented to Richard Kolbek for his contributions to the library.

The President then discussed the club's structure; the importance of incorporation of the club; tax exempt status; and the development of articles of incorporation and by-laws. His hope is such that we will be incorporated in 1998, or early 1999, and have an election of a board of directors and officers in 1999; to serve in the year 2000.

A discussion of the "Conder" Token Collectors Journal met with rousing applause for the President (and Editor) and his outstanding efforts in production of the journal to date. A plea for new articles for future issues was made, and thanks were given for past contributions to members present at the meeting. Dr. Richard G. (Dick) Doty was recognized for his outstanding contributions to the journal, and was heartily applauded by the members in attendance. The president also commended Richard Bartlett and Jim Wahl for their contribution of outstanding and consistent articles for the journal. The cost of production of each copy of the journal, including mailing cost and postage, is approximately \$4.40. In an attempt to cut mailing costs to members in the United Kingdom, John Whitmore has graciously volunteered to distribute the journal there, after receiving a bulk shipment of journals. John has been appointed CTCC Representative for the United Kingdom.

Richard Doty has volunteered, and has been appointed to act as the Regional Representative of the CTCC for the Mid-Atlantic states region.

A discussion relating to club medallions and membership cards ensued, after these issues were raised by Phil Flanagan and Cliff Felage respectively. Phil Flanagan was appointed to work to develop a design theme for a club medallion. It was agreed that a medallion struck in copper would be produced for each member "free of charge". Medallions will also be struck in precious metals, and will be offered for sale to the membership. Cliff Felage stressed the importance of each member having a membership card bearing his individual membership number. Cliff Felage was appointed to design and produce club membership cards.

Jerry Bobbe was called upon to discuss the all important W. J. Noble token sale held in Melbourne, Australia in July. Jerry gave a general overview of the happenings at the sale. He concluded his remarks with a strong plea to preserve the tokens we collect in original and unaltered condition.

Other recommendations from the floor were made and acted upon by the members in attendance: 1) to acquire the text of Jerry and Sharon Bobbe's fabulous display at the Convention and present it in an upcoming journal, and; 2) to further examine the desirability and feasibility of a web site for the club on the internet, and; 3) to select the ANA Convention in Chicago as the site of the second annual meeting of the club in 1999.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 9:10 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Clifford C. Fellage, Acting Secretary

**"CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB
REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1997 AND 1998**

YEAR ENDING	MAY, 1997	JUNE, 1998	COMBINED
RECEIPTS			
MEMBERSHIP DUES PAID	\$ 4,090.00	\$ 6,025.00	\$10,115.00
PAID ADVERTISING	1,990.00	2,037.50	4,027.50
DONATIONS	10.00	50.50	60.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 6,090.00	\$ 8,113.00	\$14,203.00
DISBURSEMENTS			
ADVERTISING	\$ 30.00	\$ - 0 -	\$ 30.00
CONVENTIONS	- 0 -	165.00	165.00
DONATIONS	100.00	53.04	153.04
DUES	- 0 -	39.00	39.00
PRINTING	1,896.70	2,905.13	4,801.83
POSTAGE	1,766.98	2,057.29	3,824.27
REIMBURSED START UP COSTS	500.00	- 0 -	500.00
REPAIRS	390.49	- 0 -	390.49
SUPPLIES	318.33	159.18	477.51
TYPING	- 0 -	10.00	10.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 5,002.50	\$ 5,388.64	\$10,391.14
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,087.50	\$ 2,724.36	\$ 3,811.86
* CHECK BOOK BALANCE	\$ 1,087.50	\$ 3,811.86	\$ 3,811.86

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

JOEL SPINGARN, VICE PRESIDENT & TREASURER
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1998

* BALANCE VERIFIED TO THE BANK STATEMENT DATED JULY 1ST, 1998 -
BY WAYNE ANDERSON, PRESIDENT

Ex Libris

The Portland ANA show was a lot of fun and also very positive for the club and our library. I know several new members joined and many current members came by to visit. I received quite a few inquiries about both the contents of the library and our loan practices, so perhaps now would be a good time for a review. First let's get up to date on donations and acquisitions since the last library report:

- *Political and Commemorative Pieces* by R. C. Bell donated by Phil Flanagan
- A group of token sales conducted by Spink (#19, #26 (Jan Pt. 1), #28, #35 (Jan Pt. 2), #43, #51, #53, #58) was given by Frank Gorsler. These sales form a wonderful reference. I intend to have them hard bound together for more convenient use.
- A nice interleaved copy of *Conder's Arrangement* was purchased from Phil at the very favorable price of \$100.00
- *The Matthew Young Sale* given by Jerry and Sharon Bobbe. This is copy #9 of a reprint limited to 10 copies. Matthew Young was the pre-emanate London coin dealer of the early nineteenth century. His library, collection and enormous stock were sold in ten parts, and required a total of 66 days to complete.
- Finally, I have donated a copy of Arthur Water's *The Token Coinage of South London*. This is copy number 12 of the 1998 reprint limited to 25 copies.

Thank you to all who have supported our library. In addition to these works, the library holds the following items:

- *Commercial Coins 1787 - 1804* by R. C. Bell
- *Copper Commercial Coins 1811 - 1819* by R. C. Bell
- *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785 - 1819* by R. C. Bell
- *The Building Medalets of Kempson and Skidmore 1796 - 1797* by R. C. Bell
- *Druid Tokens (Eighteenth Century Token Notes from Matthew Boulton's Letters)* by C. R. Hawker
- *Thomas Simon his life and work 1618 - 1665* by Alan Nathanson
- *British Trade Tokens - A Social and Economic History* by J. R. S. Whiting
- Remy Bourne's Auction #6 *The R. V. (Dick) Punchard Sale* - Important for copper literature.

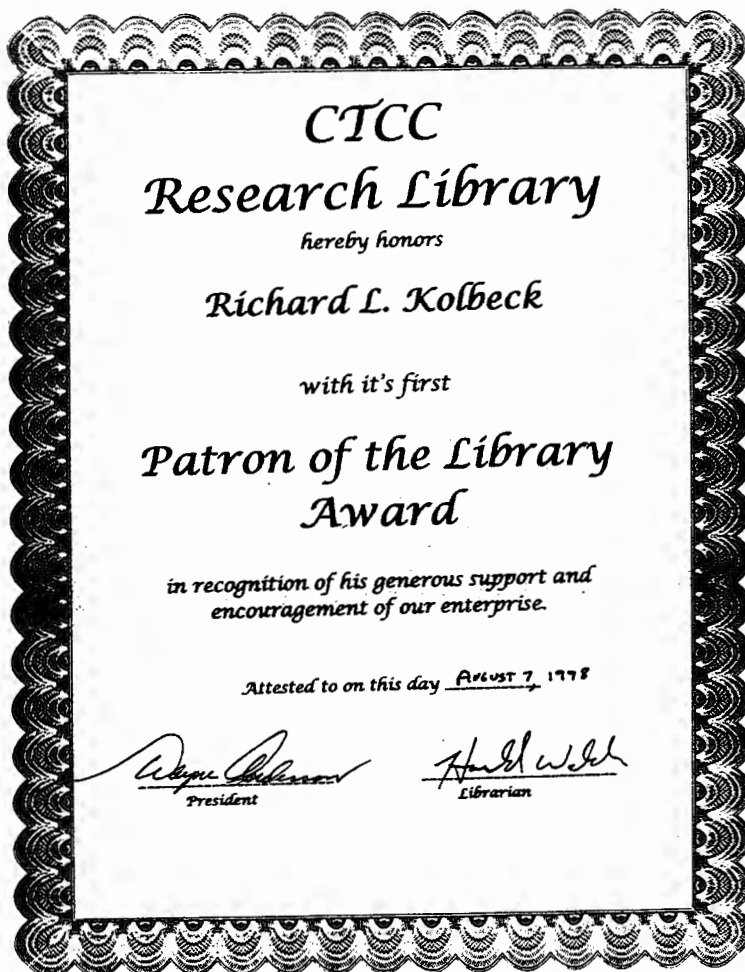
- Davissons Ltd Auction Nine - Includes an outstanding section 18th Century Tokens
- Finally both Volume #1 and Volume #2 of *The "CONDER" Token Newsletter / Journal* have been hardbound along with occasional supplementary material.

Please make use of our library, it's becoming a better resource all of the time. It's also cheap and easy! Just keep the following in mind:

- Materials can be loaned only to members in good standing.
- Items may be kept a maximum of six weeks (as I am sure that members will dutifully abide by these terms, no late fee policy has been established).
- Items will be sent at "library or book" rate insured for approximate value. Members should return the materials in the same manner. The borrower will be obliged to pay for the outgoing postage as well as a \$.50 packaging fee to cover the cost of materials.

Please make your requests to:
The CTCC Research Library
 c/o Harold Welch
 655 Parkwood Circle
 St. Paul, MN 55127
 (612) 429-0997

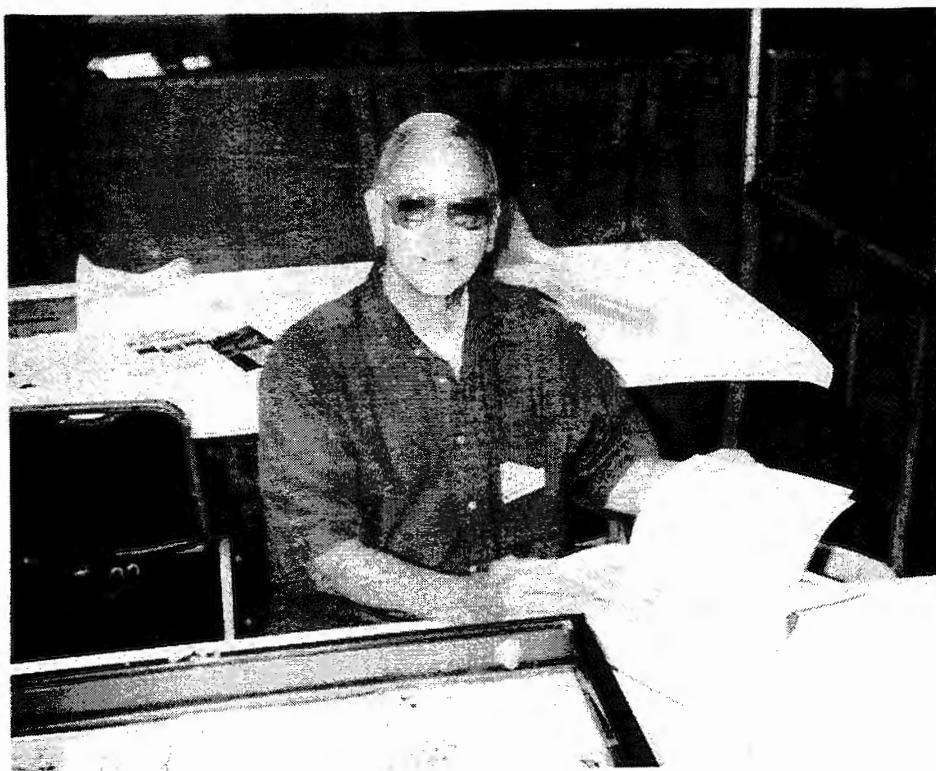
I am pleased to announce that the CTCC Research Library has made it's first "**Patron of the Library Award**" to Richard L. Kolbek. Richard was among our first donors and has continued to support our efforts. Thanks Richard. The award was presented, unfortunately, *inabsentia* at the first CTCC meeting held at the Portland ANA. I'm sure competition will be fierce for next year's award!



**CTCC AT ANA'98 PORTLAND
A PHOTOMONTAGE BY
CLIFF FELLAGE**



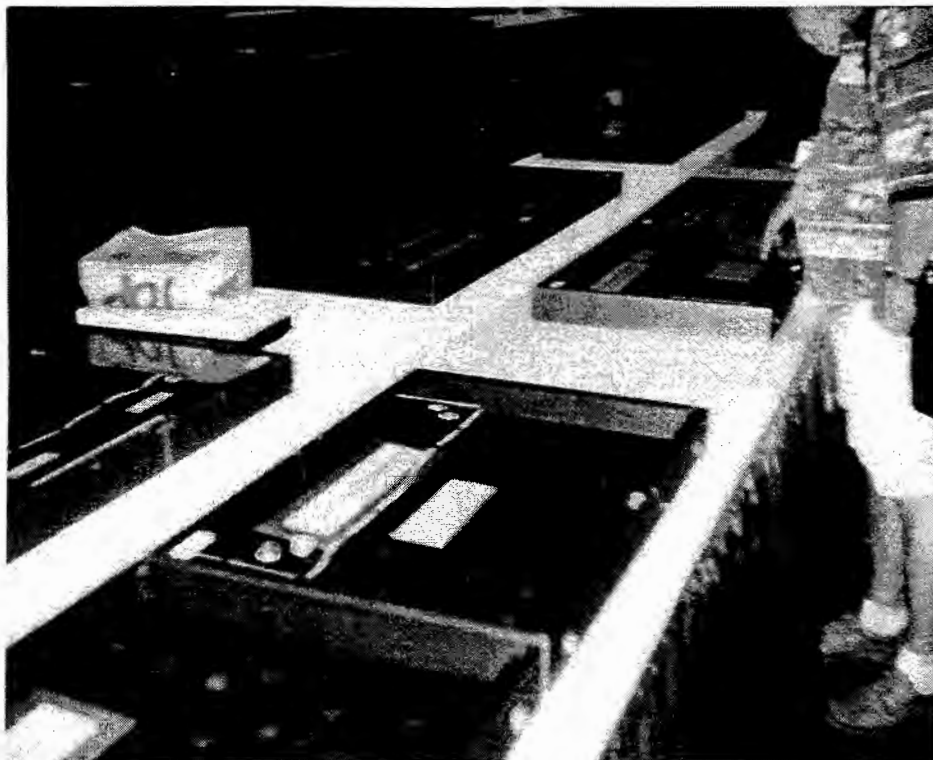
**WAYNE ANDERSON, 'EL PRESIDENTE' MANNING THE
CTCC HEADQUARTERS TABLE ON THE BOURSE AT ANA**



**CLIFF FELLAGE, SPELLING WAYNE WHILE HE SOLICITED
POTENTIAL NEW CTCC MEMBERS**



**SHARON AND JERRY BOBBE VISITED BY HAROLD WELCH
AT THEIR BOURSE TABLES AT THE "WORLD'S FAIR OF
MONEY", ANA '98, PORTLAND, OREGON**



**A PORTION OF THE SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF "CONDER"
TOKENS PRESENTED BY THE BOBBES--WITHOUT A DOUBT,
THE BEST DISPLAY AT THE ENTIRE CONVENTION**



**A BRIEF STOP AT THE WATERING HOLE BEFORE THE
FABULOUS DINNER HOSTED BY THE BOBBES AT THE
PORTLAND CULINARY INSTITUTE**



**MEMBERS INCLUDED: JIM AND BILL WAHL, SHARON
AND JERRY BOBBE, ? ? ? ? (MAYBE YOU CAN NAME THEM)**



**SOME OF THE 55 GUESTS DINING AT THE BANQUET AT
THE PORTLAND CULINARY INSTITUTE**



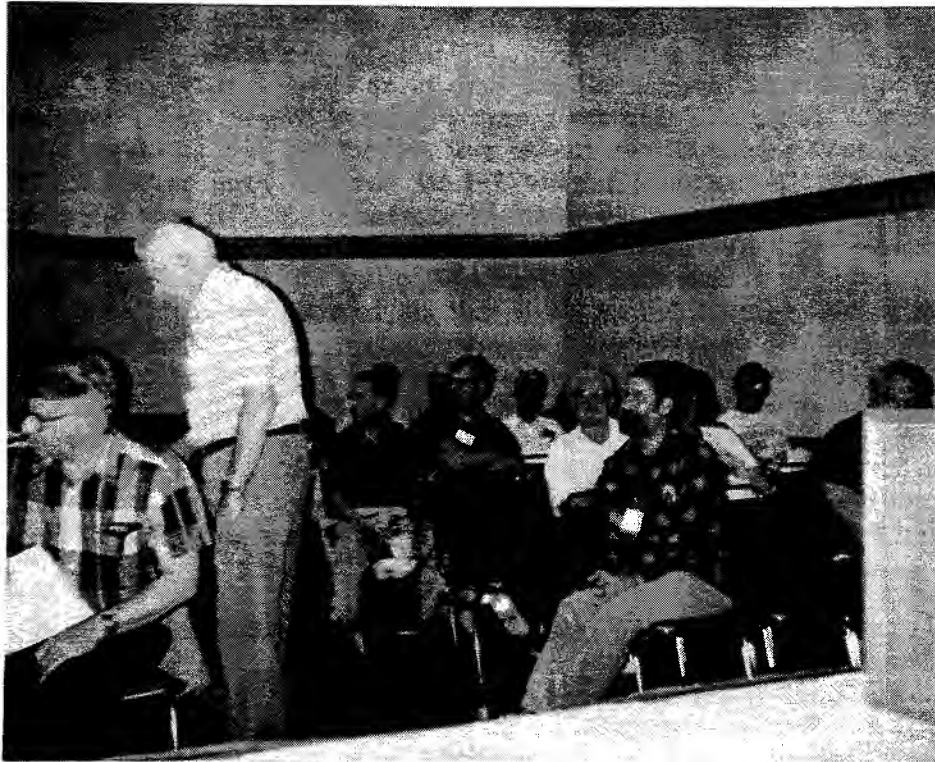
**A SHOT OF THE FANTASTIC DESERT TABLES THAT
OFFERED THE FINALE TO THE GREAT DINNER
HOSTED BY SHARON AND JERRY BOBBE**



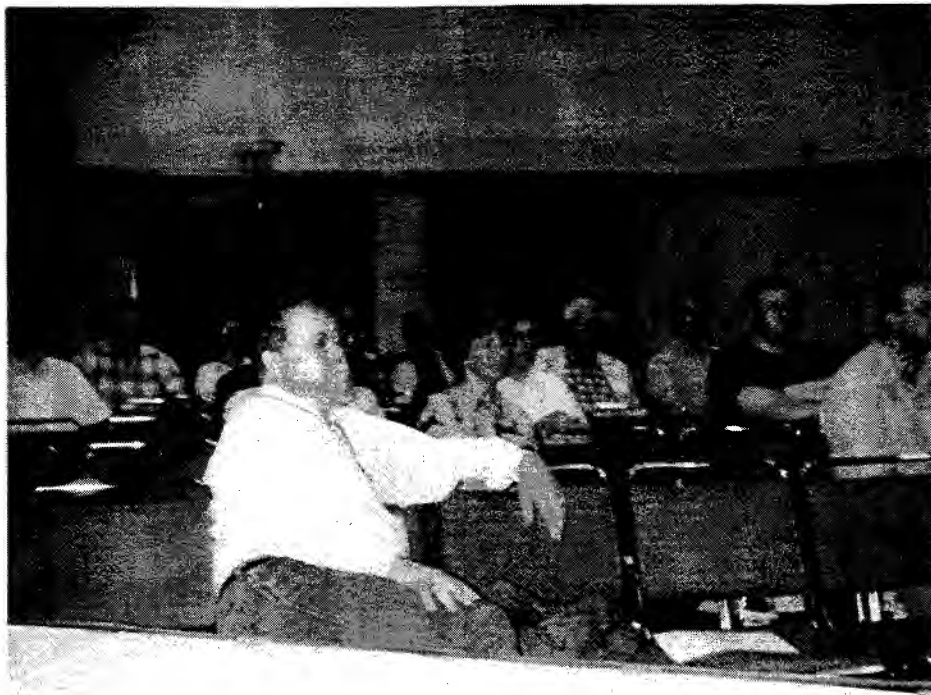
**JOEL SPINGARN, JOHN WARSHAWSKY, JIM WAHL, WAYNE
ANDERSON, PHIL FLANAGAN, BILL WAHL, BILL MC KIVOR,
AND SCOTT LOOS AWAITING SUPPER BEFORE THE FIRST
ANNUAL CTCC MEETING**



**THE REST OF THE GANG INCLUDING JERRY BOBBE AND
CLIFF FELLAGE**



**JOEL SPINGARN, VICE-PRESIDENT-TREASURER, PASSING OUT
THE ANNUAL FINICAL REPORT AT THE FIRST ANNUAL
CTCC MEETING AT THE OREGON CONVENTION CENTER**



**RICHARD DOTY, RIGHT UP FRONT, AS MEMBERS LISTEN TO
WAYNE ANDERSON DELIVER THE MEETING AGENDA**

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are camera ready, and they are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much, and up to twelve (12) lines are **FREE!** Full page ads are **\$75.00**, one half page ads are **\$37.50**. Ads larger than the free twelve (12) line ads must be camera ready. All paid ads must be paid for when submitted; thus, eliminating the possibility for confusion, and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may either be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. All articles and ads must be accompanied by your membership number. Only members can participate in the journal and all other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The deadline for the DECEMBER 15th, 1998 issue is NOVEMBER 25th, 1998. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the president and editor: Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$25.

NOTICE: The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Collectors Journal, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements placed in the journal. No party shall have recourse against The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, or its officers, or officials, for any reason associated with the publication of its journal. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Collectors Journal are strictly between the parties to their transactions. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of The "Conder" Token Collectors Club. Complaints can result in termination of membership, or termination of advertising privileges, or both.

Directory Of "CTCC" Officers & Appointees:

Wayne Anderson

President, Editor & Publisher

PO Box 1853

Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Phone 612-420-6925, Fax 612-420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads, suggestions, complaints, and information concerning the CTCC.

Joel Spingarn

Vice President & Treasurer

PO Box 782

Georgetown, CT 06829

Phone & Fax 203-544-8194

For payment of dues and donations, address changes, & journal reprints. Dues are \$25 per year. Journals are always sent to you via first class mail.

David S. Brooke, Historian

767 N. Hoosac Road

Williamstown, MA 01267

Phone 413-458-8636

Harold Welch, Librarian

655 Parkwood Circle

St. Paul, MN 55127

Phone 612-429-0997

Clifford C. Fellage, Assistant Editor

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James Wahl &

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These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for "CTCC" members. Send yours to:
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CHARLES KIRTLEY

CTCC #125

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Simon Cordova (CTCC #30), PO Box 2229, Kihei, Hawaii 96753-2229.

Phone: 808-891-2846, Fax: 808-891-2365, E-Mail: SiCordova@aol.com

Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, CTCC #4 & #5. We have been enthusiastically pursuing "Conders" for over 25 years. Our price list, *The Token Examiner*, was born of a passion for this exciting series, and a desire to share it with others. As collectors, we appreciate fine service, so we're not happy until you are. We'll do our best to fulfill your collecting needs. Our specialties are choice quality, rarities, and die-states, but our *Token Examiner* offers pieces Circ - Gem for \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of *The Token Examiner*, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e., Eklund, Blaisdell), and pay the strongest prices for choice quality and rarities. If you have tokens to sell, your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, Oregon 97298 503-626-1075

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Rod Burress, CTCC #109, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215

Write for price list of copper collectors supplies:
Heavy duty 2x2 envelopes, cotton liners, good quality boxes,
cleaners, brushes, magnifying glasses, etc.
I also have some "Conder" tokens for sale!
Phone 513-771-0696

WANTED!

**WARWICKSHIRE #320 FOR MY SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION.
TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615**

*Send for my sale or trade list of duplicate British tokens and my token want list.
I like "Spence" tokens!
I also want all Berkshire 19th Century silver tokens EF or better.*

James C. Case, CTCC #21, 10189 Crane Road, Lindley, NY 14858-9719

Wanted in nice VF or better

**D & H Hampshire 79 or 80, Middlesex 283, or 284 and 398,
Sussex 10, Dublin 235-250, 269-303, and Angus 7 or 7a.
I also need a few scarce 19th century pennies, and silver shilling tokens.**

Frank Gorsler, CTCC #63

674 Allen Crest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231

**Looking for UNC. SPECIMEN OF YORKSHIRE D & H 65 (York Cathedral / Talbot,
Allum, & Lee Mule). Also UNC. "SPENCE TOKENS" by type - looking for one of each
die he used. Would appreciate receiving lists from anybody having these for sale.**

David L. Palmer CTCC #107

1080A Long Island Ave.

Deer Park, NY 11729

140 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The latest edition of our catalogue of numismatic items for sale that has been issued regularly for 32 years is now ready. It includes thousands of British tokens as well as commemorative medals and coins from all over the world. The catalogue is free on request, but please include \$2 to cover airmail postage when applying to the address below (with apologies for its un-American length).

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ED HAZENBERG, CTCC # 80, PO BOX 191, ADA, MI 49301

FOR SALE:

1. Somerset - 83, MS-64+. P/L fields with matte devices. Choc. Br. Great token. \$70
2. Warwickshire - 86 Bis. Fine, clean surfaces, choc. br., with letter from the Bobbe's confirming attribution. \$40
3. Wark's. - 175, MS-63+. Lt. stain right obv., with red peeking through here and there, sharp detail. \$60
4. Wark's. - 197a, MS-64. Nice brown with tinges of red, and choice surfaces. \$65
5. Ireland, Dublin - 308, MS-63. Lt. tan with red faintly peeking out. Nice piece. \$55

WANTED:

Ireland, Munster - 8a, & Dublin - 22, In Mint State.

Paul J. Bosco, CTCC #102

When in NYC, visit my "coin" store. Perhaps 1000 "Conders" (500 different?) in stock.
I still have by far the largest world token stock anywhere. No lists at present.
Mon. - Sat. 11ish to 6 (but it's wise to call first).
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Arthur W. Waters' *Token Coinage of South London*

I have prepared a special reprint of waters' classic work. Originally issued in a limited edition of only 100 copies, the 1904 edition is quite rare and very expensive when it can be obtained. The 1998 2nd edition was limited to a total of 25 numbered and signed copies - *no more will be issued*. It includes the foldout broadside and fine plates as in the original. Printed on acid free 100% cotton paper and sturdily hardbound in attractive maroon cloth, it is my intention that it (like the original) will be enjoyed by collectors for many years to come. Only ten remain, but they are mostly low numbers and will be sold in order. Let me know if you desire any special inscription. The price is \$65 postpaid.

Harold Welch 655 Parkwood Circle St. Paul, MN 55127

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PHONE/FAX 727-536-7475 3:00 PM - 9:00 PM EST

PHIL FLANAGAN, CTCC #9

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1784 - 1804", by R. C. BELL - NEWCASTLE, 1968, 258 PAGES.

"NOTES ON EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS", by A. WATERS -
SEABY 1954, 54 PAGES - SOFT COVER.

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CTCC #3 E-Mail Condernut@juno.com

My new fixed price list is out now—and should not be missed—much new material from the Noble sale, special purchases, bargains, and more. Lots of pieces that, once sold, will be hard to locate anytime soon. Contact me to be put on the mailing list now!!!! Here are a few samples of some of the newer stock—(* = Noble Token)

- Durham * Sunderland D&H 11. Wearmouth Bridge/Orchard's arms. In white metal, and rather dark, one of Prattent's mules. VERY scarce, if not rare. For issue EF(-) \$75.
- Hampshire * D&H 36. Earl Howe/David Garrick. RR. Skidmore edge. Couple of minor edge bumps puts this pleasing brown token at VF+ for net grade. \$145.
- Herefordshire * scarce D&H 1. Bull breaking it's chains/Apple tree. Choice lacquered UNC \$295.
- Gloucestershire scarce D&H 29. Geo. III/ Scales, 3 ½ LBS. PL Unc \$65.
- Gloucestershire scarce D&H 54. 3 ½ LB scales/ Duke of Beaufort legend. VF+ \$25.
- Kent Godington scarce D&H 25. Crest of the Toke family/Blank. Interesting piece—EF or so, \$85.
- Kent Tenterden D&H 42. Brewer's Arms/ Horse and Dray. F+/VF \$28
- Middlesex Kempson D&H 65. Penny. Royal Exchange. 20% red, AU. \$85
- Middlesex Clerkenwell D&H 160. Penny. Scarce. Sion-House. Choice UNC \$135.
- Middlesex scarce D&H 217. Penny. White metal. Bust Sheridan/ "resistless Wit" &c. This token as listed as scarce, but is most likely Rare. Nice EF+ \$145.
- Middlesex Orchard's D&H 408. Bust Robt. Orchard/ Wheatsheaf. Very rare. With die break as pictured in D&H. R&B reflective UNC. \$225.
- Middlesex Orchard's D&H 412. Orchard's arms/ HS & Co Cypher. A tad off center, nice R&B AU. Quite scarce. \$125.
- Middlesex Skidmore's D&H 520. Man in Chains, lips padlocked/ Knife, fork, plate &c. Brown UNC, \$195. Scarce.
- Middlesex Skidmore's D&H 615. St. Luke's Church/ An open book. Choice UNC 80% red \$85.
- Middlesex Skidmore's * D&H 631. St Clement's Church. 70% red UNC \$85.
- Middlesex Skidmore's * D&H 643a. Willsdon Church. 90% red AU \$75.
- Middlesex Spence D&H 687. Bust Spence/ Cain killing Abel. Trace Red UNC. Nice \$155.
- Middlesex Spence D&H 698. T. Spence legend/ Marine Society Boy. RARE. Nice token, mostly brown with some red. \$195.
- Middlesex Misc. * D&H 924. "Payable in" &c/ "May peace and plenty" &c. Rare die, with the "O" of OF under "I". Brown AU \$55. Never seen one of these before.
- Middlesex D&H 1040. Bust of Stanhope/Tomb of Hampden. EF- \$42.
- Middlesex D&H 1048. Tom Tackle is rich/ Tom Tackle is poor. Usual strike. EF-\$35
- Somersetshire Bath D&H 26. Garden Gate/ Trees. R&B EF+ \$25.
- Somersetshire Bath D&H 115. Bust L/ Blaudud driving his swine. 60% red EF \$25.
- Surrey Guildford D&H 9. Arms of Guildford/Bishop Blaze, Woolpack. VF+ \$28.
- Surrey Lambeth D&H 11. Sir Geo. Cook/ legend. VF(+) \$59. RARE.
- Surrey Lambeth D&H 19. Sr. Jeffery Dunstan/ Denton legend. Farthing. F+ \$45.
- Wiltshire Holt D&H 10. Spa House/ Scales. RARE. Lacquered R&B UNC, nice \$135.
- Suffolk Ipswich D&H 35. Ancient Cross/"Conder" legend. Conder's own token. EF \$35.
- Warwickshire Birm. D&H 55. Boy with Tools/ Three men hanging. RARE VF+ \$165.
- Warwickshire Birm. * D&H 133. Bust Wm. Hallan/ David Garrick. RARE. Nice R&B UNC \$195
- Warwickshire Birm D&H 216. Birmingham Theatre/ Kempson's. Ch. R&B PL Unc \$85.
- Warwickshire Birm. D&H 219b Justice seated/ Coining press. EF+ \$42.
- Yorkshire Bedale D&H 9c. City View, street, spire/ IOM cypher. Ch. R&B UNC \$55.
- Anglesey D&H 4. Druid/Cypher. Penny PATTERN—RARE. VF/EF \$85
- Anglesey D&H 421. Druid/Crown over shield of London. Scarce, nice brn AU \$145

LOTS MORE ON MY NEW LIST OUT NOW—Fast service, fair prices, with tokens from \$10 up. Many Spence tokens, a nice run of Churches and gates on special purchase, Noble sale rarities, and more. Call now to order, or to be put on my mailing list—Thanks!!

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Largest Price-List Yet!

**Write to me for a free price-list which
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SPENCE-GATE

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The Token Examiner

MIDDLESEX / SPENCE

- 684 Spence / Indian - AU \$75
- 685a Spence / Lion - Nice Sharp Unc, bronzed \$110
- 686 Spence / Oddfellows - VF/EF \$39
- 686 ... / ... - AU/Unc, bronzed \$75
- 686 ... / ... - R & B Unc \$95
- 686c ... / ... - EF \$49
- 687 Spence / Beg of Oppression - Unc, bronzed, rev inked museum number. \$95
- 698 Legend / Marine Society Boy - P-L Unc, bronzed. R \$95
- 699 ... / Minerva - dark EF/AU, usual flat head \$59
- 700b ... / Spaniard - EF/AU \$69
- 701 ... / Thelwall - P-L Unc, planchet impurity at 10:00 obv \$69
- 703 ... / Turk - EF/AU \$65
- 704 ... / Scholar - VF \$29
- 707 Legend II / Blue Coat Boy - Choice Iridescent P-L Unc, light rev spot at 10:00 \$95
- 707 ... / ... - AU; edge partially filed to read: X SPENCE X D X COINS X. \$49
- 715 Legend II / Turnstile - R & B Unc, rev spot at 7:30 \$59
- 716 Ass / 3 Thomases - AU, flan crack, R \$59
- 716a ... / ... - AU, R \$69
- 717 ... / Britannia - EF \$45
- 718 ... / Free Born Englishman - Nice Lustrous R & B Unc, small rev flan pits as made, ex Noble \$119
- 719 ... / Indian - EF, hairlines \$49; R & B Unc, light hairlines \$95
- 723 ... / Turnstile - AU, bronzed \$79
- 724 Blue Coat Boy / Scholar - P-L AU \$69
- 725 British Liberty Displayed / 3 Thomases - EF \$49; Nice Unc \$95
- 727 ... / Britannia - VF, sl off-center \$29; EF \$49
- 729b ... / Citizens Armed - AU, bronzed, slight clip \$79

- 730 ... / Free Born Englishman - EF \$65
- 730 ... / ... - Unc, bronzed, flan crack \$110
- 730a ... / ... - Nice Unc, R \$119
- 733 ... / Lion - VF \$29
- 734 ... / Oddfellows - EF, rev scratch \$29
- 735 ... / Beg of Oppression - EF, sm edge knock \$29; AU, bronzed \$69
- 752 Dog / Free Born Englishman - VF \$69
- 767 Fox / Oddfellows - VF \$29
- 768 ... / Beg of Oppression - Unc, bronzed \$95
- 770 ... / Soldier & Two Citizens - VF \$35
- 770a ... / ... - VG \$19
- 772a ... / Tree with shields - Nice Sharp P-L Unc, bronzed \$139
- 778 Gordon / Beg of Oppression - P-L AU/Unc, bronzed, flan crack \$139
- 779 ... / After the Revolution - AU, R \$119
- 790b Man & Ass / Man in Jail - VF \$45; EF/AU \$69; Choice Red Unc, small bluish toning spots \$149
- 793 ... / "Bonfire" - VG, weak, RR \$29
- 803b Oddfellows / Citizens Armed - P-L AU, RR \$69
- 803c ... / ... - AU/Unc, light obv scratch \$59
- 804c ... / Heart in Hand - Nice AU, thin flan \$29
- 804c ... / ... - Nice AU/Unc, thick flan \$49
- 806 ... / Highlander - Nice Unc, small obv scratch at 1:00. \$59
- 814 Beg of Oppression / "Bonfire" - F/VF \$25; AU/Unc, bronzed \$65
- 817 ... / Tree of Liberty - EF/AU \$59; Unc \$89
- 818 "Bonfire" / 3 Thomases - Nice R & B Unc \$119
- 819 ... / Britannia - EF \$49; R & B AU/Unc \$75
- 820 ... / Caduceus - Dark EF, flan crack \$35
- 821 ... / Citizens Armed - Unc, bronzed \$89
- 822 ... / Heart in Hand - AU/Unc, bronzed, flan crack \$69
- 851 Man in Jail / Citizens Armed - AU, bronzed \$75
- 852 ... / Lion - Unc, light stains \$89
- 852a ... / ... - Nice Unc, rev spot, RR \$95
- 853 ... / Shepherd - Unc, bronzed, rev museum number and spots \$69
- 855a ... / Guillotine - VF \$49; AU, rev spots \$85
- 866 Thelwall / Minerva - P-L AU \$69
- 866a ... / ... - P-L AU, RR \$79
- 866a ... / ... - W.M.; Unc, bent. RR \$149

- 867 ... / After the Revolution - AU, RR \$95
- 868 ... / Old Bailey - EF, weak as usual \$49
- 869 ... / Snail - P-L Unc, bronzed, obv spot \$69
- 871 ... / Turnstile - EF, rev spot \$29; R & B Unc, obv spot \$69
- 875 Tooke / Citizens Armed - VF/EF \$29; AU/Unc, bronzed \$69
- 876 Tooke / Heart in Hand - Nice Unc, two rev spots \$59; Nice Unc, no spots \$89
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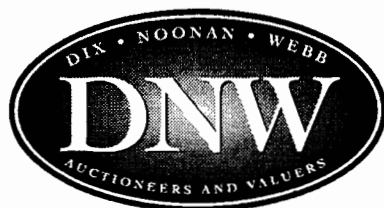
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- 567 St. James's / Bible - Unc, bronzed, obv rim cud \$59; Choice Unc, obv rim cud, tiny obv flan flaw \$79
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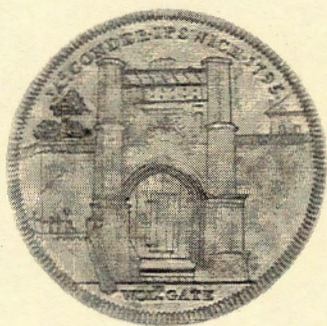
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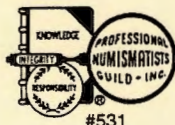
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